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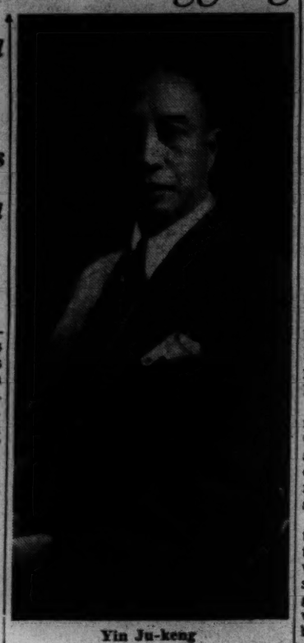
ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Puppet State at Peiping Gate: Ruler of East Hopei Controls Flow of Japanese Smuggling

Yin Ju-keng, Sponsored by Tokyo, Completes Year as 'President'

Strange Anomalies

China's Troops Bivouacked Outside While Japanese Keep Watch Inside



Yin Ju-keng
President of East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUNGCHOW, North China—When, through the machinations of Gen. Kenji Doihara, known as Japan's "Lawrence of Asia," Mr. Yin declared 14,000 square miles of territory and 7,000,000 people free and independent of "the oppressive Central Chinese Government at Nanking," few observers in North China expected to return a year later and find Mr. Yin still on the job.

His sponsor, General Doihara, seemed then on the way out. He was shortly afterward transferred to Japan, being succeeded in North China by the suave Gen. Takayoshi Matsumuro, whose plans for Sino-Japanese co-operation are more tactfully imposed upon the Chinese than were General Doihara's.

Yet Mr. Yin remains in Tungchow, and his regime exists intact only 10 miles east of Peiping, ancient capital of the Chinese Empire and today the seat of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan's Hopei-Chahar government which still represents, in various vestigial ways, the National Government of Nanking.

Tungchow Anomalies

Anomalies abound here in Tungchow, but none is so striking to the simple foreigner as the fact that Nanking has a standing order out for the arrest of Yin Ju-keng. Several hundred of General Sung's troops who last year marched from Peiping to lay the hand of Chinese justice upon Mr. Yin are still here. Bivouacked comfortably in a large Buddhist monastery outside the south city gate, they guard the latter edifice side by side with Mr. Yin's own constabulary, apparently at peace with all the world.

Another item too interesting to pass over is the fact that Mr. Yin travels back and forth between Peiping and Tungchow several times a week to visit Mrs. Yin, who is Japanese and resides in Peiping in a mansion rented from the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration. And it is common knowledge that Mr. Yin has done more toward undermining the prestige of the customs than any other individual by his policy of harboring Japanese smugglers and cutting tariffs 75 per cent in his area.

Plenty of Japanese

Meanwhile, a Japanese garrison of several hundred men, a Japanese military mission, and six Japanese advisers are stationed here in Tungchow. There is at least one Japanese adviser in each of the 22 counties in the East Hopei territory, according to Mr. Yin, who adds that there are over 2000 Japanese Nationals, mostly Korean, residing in his area.

As in most districts where Japanese take over control, there is considerable material progress apparent. Several hundred miles of strategic roads are being built, connecting Tungchow with the outlying cities along the Great Wall. Mr. Yin has 16,000 gendarmes to police his territory, all armed with new Japanese rifles made in Manchoukuo at the famous arsenal built by the former warlord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, father of Marshal Chang Hsaio-liang, rebel leader in Shensi.

100 Schools Opened

Over 100 schools nave been opened in a drive against illiteracy, though Mr. Yin himself says this is a mere drop in the bucket against the 280,000 children of school age in East Hopei, most of whom have no educational facilities. Japanese is taught in all schools and all textbooks have been revised. The new books are printed in Manchoukuo on Japanese presses, and are minus all anti-Japanese and revolutionary passages which were found in the old Chinese books.

The finances of the new Government constitute its most interesting aspect, however. Mr. Yin says that his annual revenue amounts to about $12,000,000 Chinese currency a year. Of this, $3,000,000 comes from the huge Changlu salt fields near Tangku—considered the best in China—which Mr. Yin immediately seized after setting up his regime last year. Virtually the entire output of these fields is now being sold to Japan.

Another $5,000,000 comes from customs revenues, which, it must be

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President Acts To Co-ordinate Federal Set-up

Seeks Efficiency Rather Than Economy in Weeding Out Process

Studies All Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Efforts to write a simplified plan into the Federal Government's cluttered hodge-podge of executive divisions have proceeded to a point where President Roosevelt started today to hold conferences on the subject.

Louis Brownlow of the President's reorganization committee, Dr. Luther Gulick, Columbia University professor of government, and others discussed the whole subject of federal reorganization with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House today.

It is learned at the White House that a fundamental regrouping of those offices and establishments which have been created helter-skelter by spasmodic edicts of Congress over the past 30 or 40 years will be undertaken, with the idea of bringing greater order, efficiency and executive responsibility into the present mess, and at the same time perhaps delimiting more sharply the executive and judicial functions.

Efficiency Not Economy

President Roosevelt looks more to an increase of administrative efficiency in the regrouping of offices than to a reduction in expense. Using the illustration of various state executive reorganizations in recent years, carried through in New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Illinois, he cites particularly the New York example.

Here, the task was undertaken by Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The State had 120 various departments, agencies and commissions to start with. When the reorganization was complete the number was only 18.

Few former functions had been eliminated, but quasi-independent agencies had been grouped into larger categories, with executive power running up direct to the Governor.

The 1936 Congressional Directory, listing all governmental agencies, enumerates 82 separate commissions and similar bodies now outside the regular cabinet departments. Some of these agencies are again subdivided, so that the tangle runs well above 100 federal divisions. The presumption is that the same elaborate regrouping will be undertaken in the federal effort as in various state reorganization attempts.

Mr. Roosevelt has been informed that economies to be effected by a comprehensive regrouping are relatively small, running from 1 to 3 per cent. The harsh fact is that to reduce expense of government materially some of its functions must be dropped, and the President believes the public wants most present functions retained.

Hope to Ease Duplication

The major cost of federal departments is in stenographic and clerical outlays. Merging agencies will, however, it is hoped, reduce duplication substantially.

Some of the independent agencies now perform acts almost judicial in character. A committee of the American Bar Association has recently discussed the setting up of an administrative tribunal, with these powers plainly recognized. Whatever the result of the proposed consolidation, the differentiation of administrative and judicial powers is apt to be more clearly set forth.

Mr. Roosevelt will confer soon with Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Committee, Rep. James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, head of the House Committee, and members of the so-called "President's Committee on Administrative Management."

Senators Ponder Gomez Move To Plead Own Case

By the Associated Press

HAVANA, Dec. 23—Congressional champions of Miguel Mariano Gomez obtained passports today in an emergency prelude to Cuba's army-sped impeachment of the seven months' President.

Representative Radio Cremata, who disclosed the legislators' action while President Gomez was pleading for a chance to defend himself against ouster before the Senate court of justice, said all pro-Gomez congressmen had offered to resign when the President was ushered out of office.

Legislators Urged to Stay

President Gomez, however, urged the legislators to keep their seats and Señor Cremata said it was likely the President's supporters in the House of Representatives—numbering 45 on the impeachment vote—would not have to use the passports.

The secretary of the President announced he was ready to turn over his papers to his successor, and the Secretary of Public Works left his desk with his personal effects, planning not to return.

The presidential secretary, Dr. Domingo Macias, said Secretaries of State and Communications, now at the Buenos Aires, Arg., Pan-American Congress, had cabled resignations.

Gomez Stands by Guns

President Gomez was standing by his guns in his demand that he be permitted to make a personal appearance before the Senate court, but none knew whether he would succeed in his move.

The President busied himself about his office all morning, refusing to see anyone but a few intimates.

Judicial leaders were of varying opinions as to whether he would be permitted to appear as his own attorney. Some said they believed the President's plea would be granted; others felt that Senate rules barred him from being present at his trial; still others thought there might be a compromise which would permit him to attend as a spectator.

The law provides that the Presi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Russia Extends Pact On Japanese Fishing

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 23

Russia agreed today to extend for another year the rights of Japanese to fish in Russian Siberian waters.

Details of the fishing treaty extension were not disclosed, but it was regarded as a stop-gap to avert trouble between Russia and Japan over the recent Japanese-German anticommunism pact.

Enlistment Ban Pushed to Limit Spanish Conflict

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Great Britain, taking the lead in efforts to prevent the Spanish civil war from spreading over Europe, asked 27 other member nations in the International Non-Intervention Committee today to halt foreign enlistments in Spanish armies by Jan. 4.

The British proposal asked specific pledges from the international delegates that their governments would not allow fresh volunteers to leave for the Spanish frontiers.

Informed sources declared that the request invalidated any pending negotiations with single nations—such as Germany—in an effort to stop foreign enlistments and made the suggestion all-inclusive among the 28 countries which joined in the non-intervention accord.

Eliminates Other Plans

It also eliminated a previous proposal, these sources said, that neutral observers be sent to Spanish battlefields to determine what part foreign soldiers might be playing in the civil war.

The committee adjourned for a holiday recess, ignoring a demand from the Spanish insurgent generalissimo, Francisco Franco, for further information regarding the neutral observers.

Two sub-committees were appointed to review neutrality suggestions for reports at the next session.

One, composed of military experts, would inquire into participation in the domestic conflict of volunteers together with foreign shipments of arms to both sides.

The other would consider the problem of halting foreign financial assistance to Spanish opposing forces.

Blockade of Portugal Urged as Neutrality Efforts Seem to Wane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—Though the non-intervention committee, which held another full meeting today, is urging the associated governments to press on with the plan for dispatch of an army of supervisors to prevent the arrival in Spain of war material and volunteers, there is a growing conviction here that the scheme is too complicated and too costly to succeed. Moreover, Gen. Francisco Franco's reply, received yesterday, while studiously refraining from turning the plan down altogether, is generally taken as equivalent to a refusal.

Franco's Queries

General Franco asks a series of questions—who are to be observers, what are they to do, are they to be stationed in France as well, as in Spain, what guarantees are there that they will not be interfered with by the "Valencia Government"?—all of which show distinct skepticism about the supervisory plan. As even Julio Alvarez del Vayo, while accepting the plan "in principle," as representative of the Madrid Government, reserved the right to reject it if the details should prove unacceptable, the prospects for the plan are not considered rosy.

Meanwhile, however, there is grow-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Cardenas Says Mexico's Aim Is To Aid Workers

Declares Social Reform Must Be Achieved With Justice to All

Soothes Investors

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MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 23—President Cardenas of Mexico in an interview yesterday reaffirmed his Government's determination to help Mexico's working classes better their standard of living.

He defended his policy of expropriating and dividing great landed estates because of its "benefits to the people," but assured foreign investors they need not fear lack of guarantees in Mexico.

It was the first formal interview the Mexican Executive had granted any foreign newspaperman regularly assigned to this country in the two years since he took office.

While he talked to this correspondent about his problems of the past and plans for the future, hundreds of the farm workers his administration had given land, their annual convention in Mexico City just adjourned, waited outside his office to express their gratitude.

Covered Wide Field

President Cardenas spoke freely and fully of the agrarian program, the new, sweeping expropriation law, Mexico's attitude toward foreign capital, the religious question, public works and government finance.

"We are trying, precisely, to aid the working class," he said, "within the limitations of the possibilities of industry, taking always into consideration the necessities of capital as well as those of labor."

That aim will be furthered, the executive remarked, by the law of expropriation Congress recently passed at his behest, which greatly broadens the government's powers to take over private property.

"There is no country," he said, "that does not have its law of expropriation."

Finds Alarm Has Disappeared

"Naturally, every nation must have legislation to facilitate the carrying out of its program, its social program as well as its public works program."

Admitting provisions of the bill stirred alarm among business men here, President Cardenas contended this feeling had disappeared now that the law was actually on the books, and added:

"The law tends to let the Government take over sources of production which are inactive. In the case of an idle (industrial) plant, the Government must find the way to bring it into activity and then the Government applies the law, making provision for payment (indemnity) in accordance with the law itself."

In conversation recently with United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels, the President recalled, he assured him that "Mexico looked with gratitude upon persons having capital they wished to invest in the country, giving them every class of guarantees within the law."

Comparison With United States

He declared Mexican legislation governing industry "offers it more protection than that of the United States, where taxes and wages alike are higher."

Defending the Mexican Govern-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

LaGuardia Defends Pedestrian Rights Under Traffic Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Jaywalking and other casual or unorthodox pedestrian movements in New York city were removed today from the danger of official regulation, as sections of the new traffic code dealing with pedestrians were vetoed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

"Goose-stepping" and regimentation, the Fusion executive explained, simply could not be condoned in America's largest city.

"I prefer the happiness of our unorganized imperfection to the gloom of organized perfection of other countries," he said. "Broadway is not Unter den Linden, and Times Square is not the Piazza Venezia, and we cannot expect the enforced discipline of the Red Square in a republic of free citizens."

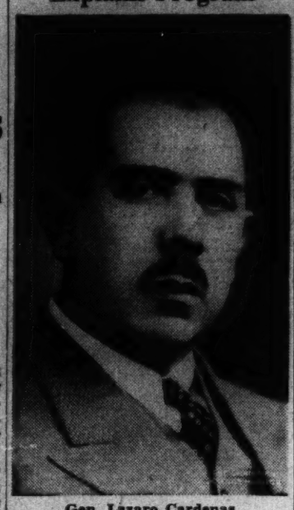
In commenting upon the new code, most of the provisions of which go into effect on Feb. 19, 1937, Mayor LaGuardia voiced doubt that pedestrian traffic could be controlled in practice as easily as it could in theory. He remarked that the population of the city is not yet prepared for such police regulation.

"In addition to that," he said, "the regulation of motor vehicle traffic and the behavior and conduct of motor vehicle drivers must undergo a period of training and experience and elimination of bad habits, before we can expose the danger of fine and imprisonment to those who walk the streets."

The Mayor said he felt that pedestrians would adjust themselves to self-preservation in making use of New York city streets and avenues, but suggested that a campaign of education might help them meanwhile.

Excessive speed and car watching, as well as several petty rackets, are banned immediately under the new code. The Mayor also is given power to name a traffic commission of three members to keep the city's laws and regulations in up-to-the-minute condition.

Explains Program



Gen. Lazaro Cardenas
President of Mexico

Motors in Russia: Half Trucks Idle As Program Fails

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—Government reports today revealed serious failures in efforts to fulfill the Soviets' ambitious 1936 program for automobile production.

It was disclosed that 50 per cent of the trucks in the Soviet Union are idle because of lack of spare parts and that the number of broken down motor cars is mounting steadily.

Officials announced that the Gorky Automobile Plant, recently reorganized to produce the first all-Russian passenger car, is turning out only 15 or 20 cars a day instead of the 85 scheduled in the program. The plant's production for 1936 will be only 2500 units instead of the production of 12,000 announced last February.

This passenger car is known as the M-Odin, in honor of V. M. Molotoff, president of the Council of Commissars, and represents the Russian attempt to copy the 1932 model Ford. The units which have been put into use are said to have revealed defects in the motor, transmission and steering gear, all of which are of Soviet design.

Because of production troubles the Gorky plant recently was closed for six weeks, but things still are not running smoothly. The Moscow press reported that the conveyor in the plant still is stopped from two to ten hours daily, while the production waste is enormous. On Dec. 12, 15 out of 24 cars produced were rejected by the inspectors.

Hull Lines Up U. S. With Democracies; Shuns Dictatorships

Much of Roosevelt's Plan for Safeguarding Americas Is Achieved

Pattern Is Drawn For Entire World

Shows in Final Speech at Buenos Aires Where American Support Lies

Says Policy Is Not One of Isolation

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's dream of a Western Hemisphere of nations moving toward permanent peace, standing "shoulder to shoulder" against foreign aggression and pledged against a war of conquest, found realization, at least in part, in the Pan-American peace conference which ended today.

The Buenos Aires parley, through 69 projects, laid the foundation for strengthening the American peace structure, providing for joint consultation if general American peace is threatened from within or without, intervention by one American country in another's affairs and removal of some of the horrors of warfare.

The representatives of the 21 American republics put into concrete form the general proposals laid down by President Roosevelt in his notes to the other American republics last January and in his address at the opening of the historic conference Dec. 1.

Only Two Slight Barriers

Argentina's insistence on not completely severing her bonds with ner mother continent, Europe, and the United States' policy of remaining aloof from European entanglements proved only minor stumbling blocks, and difficulties were ironed out quickly.

Seven major projects for bolstering the American peace setup won unanimous approval and an eighth had the sanction of all but the United States, which refrained from voting because the propasal was linked to the League of Nations.

The seven peace measures are:

1. A United States plan for joint consultation among the American nations if peace in the New World is threatened from abroad or from within.

2. A United States resolution for ratification of five existing American peace treaties by nations which have not made them effective.

Solidarity Against Aggressor

3. A United States project to co-ordinate these treaties and provide for consultation to decide on a common neutrality policy if war occurs anywhere.

4. A protocol to the pact approved by the 1933 Pan-American

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 23

Blum—Sees France Safe From Fascism

Premier Blum announces that the Popular Front Government has saved France from dictatorship. Now attention is to be turned to strengthening democracy. And democracy everywhere thrills with a new confidence, for France came close to the brink of fascism. However, its success in withdrawing from this brink suggests that democracy, if it is alert, can find the technique to preserve itself. M. Blum also ridiculed the concept that war in Europe is inevitable. In a few months, he says, the international situation should be in hand sufficiently to permit the forces of peace to take the offensive.

Liquidation of the Ethiopian issue, the rapprochement between Italy and Great Britain, the currency realignment, the softer pedal on the anti-communist controversy, the reduced threats of intervention in Spain and several constructive pacts have all materially bettered the European prospects. Right here is an illustration of the danger inherent in unilateral coups d'état, employed by some nations.

Europe today looks ahead to the solution of its principal causes of friction; but a sudden coup could plunge it back into a crisis. Hence the importance attached to consultation and respect for agreements.

Spain—Efforts for Strict Neutrality

Prospects for effectively barring intervention on either side in Spain grow brighter. The International Non-Intervention Committee meets and wrestles with specific plans for assuring strict neutrality. The recommendation that supervisors be stationed in Spanish ports to inspect and bar importations of war materials or volunteers is being found complicated. Another plan, indorsed by Russia and receiving increasing support, proposes that warships already in Spanish waters take over the task of enforcing non-intervention. This later plan has not been specifically dealt with as yet.

Germany is said to offer the principal hurdle. Italy, with its diplomatic fences on the mend, seems to have lost interest in the Spanish contest. Russia has testified to its sincerity by sponsoring a real policing project. Germany has not yet indicated any eagerness to espouse a scheme to end intervention, although it is believed that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German ambassador to Britain, comes to Berlin with an urgent British appeal that the Third Reich fall in line.

Belgian—Army of 84,000 Approved

Belgium gains approval of a peacetime army of 84,000 men for the first time in history, and moves quickly to bulwark her defenses against Germany's rearmed Rhineland, the A. P. reports.

The new army, provided in the 1937 defense bill and voted by the Chamber of Deputies, will embrace 33,000 volunteers, 45,800 recruits and 5400 reserves.

Gen. Leon Denis, Minister of Defense, immediately announced plans to reorganize the defense of Luxembourg Province, in view of the Rhineland reoccupation of last spring. The frontier staff and depots were ordered removed 60 miles from the border, to guard against a surprise attack that might cut off the Ardennes corps.

Peace Moves—Siberian Fishing Pact Leads Way

World understanding is advanced on four sectors.

Russia extends for another year the rights of Japanese to fish in Russian Siberian waters. Russia makes this conciliatory concession to Japan, with an unbridled press war in progress between the two nations. Russia postponed agreement on the fishing pact when Japan and Germany signed an anti-communism accord. Resumption of the fishing rights greatly relieves the Far Eastern situation.

Poland extends for another year an agreement whereby German trains may cross the Polish Corridor into East Prussia without any limitations. The vital issue of Germany's $16,000,000 debt to Poland for traffic services

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Economics in the News

The Powers of the President—The Argument for Leaving the Tariff Authority in His Hands—Undoing Hawley-Smootism

By H. B. E.

Now that the authority which is vested in the President over foreign affairs has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court, without, apparently, provoking a murmur from those who during the election would have made him a figurehead in all respects, one may be permitted to hope that similar common sense will prevail in regard to the authority newly vested in the President over the tariff. For the tariff is a foreign affair of prime significance.

* * *

The President's authority over the tariff is the subject of two very powerful affirmative pleas which arrived on this desk simultaneously. One is by Dr. W. Y. Elliott, and appears in that standard-bearer of southern culture, the Virginia Quarterly Review; the other is by George P. Auld, former accountant-general of the Reparation Commission and now a partner in Haskin and Sells. Mr. Auld's contribution takes the form of a book put out by the National Foreign Trade Council, New York.

As Dr. Elliott says, the New Deal policy of negotiating presidential trade agreements is "a mechanism for tariff making that is superior to anything we have heretofore enjoyed. In a time of desperate economic nationalism he has employed the negotiating power vested in him to win back American markets and to remove the most useless and rankly inequitable barriers of our tariff against imports." The tribute is not too strong. We all recall the kind of mechanism furnished by the predecessor to the present method, namely, the Hawley-Smoot tariff. It was the mechanism of "favor swapping" among big and little producers at the expense of the consumer. Looking at the finished job, which Mr. Hoover signed over the protest of a thousand economists, Jim Watson of Indiana prophesied prosperity within 90 days. That was in 1930. Alas! the content of the dinner pail, far from filling up, dropped lower and lower as the three months lengthened into three years.

This mechanism put part of the economic system on stilts. Where the tariff was effective—viz, in the manufacturing field—prices received an artificial support. The situation, says Dr. Elliott, "rendered our farm problem insoluble," because the farm products were exposed to the full blast of the economic hurricane outside.

* * *

The New Deal came as the answer to the Hawley-Smoot tariff. But, like the medieval knight, it started off in two mutually contradictory directions. One was toward a closed or restricted economy, as exemplified in NRA and AAA; this meant regimentation from Washington, government control or planning. The other was along the liberal way of freer trade associated with the name of Mr. Hull, whom the Baltimore Sun called the New Deal's stepchild. It is impossible as yet to tell which direction the New Deal will definitively take, but if is obvious, I think, that the movement along the liberal way has gathered increasing support, the appearance of these two contributions under notice being evidence of it.

The Trade Agreements Act certainly involved a drastic delegation of legislative authority to the White House. But the man who was most responsible for it was that prince of parliamentarians, John N. Garner. The passage was paved in the corridors. Informally the Vice-President is fond of telling the story of his triumph. As he argued the theoretical merits of the proposal he says, the legislators remained unmoved; but when he reminded them that they had to redeem their campaign promise to undo the Hawley-Smoot tariff, he won them over.

Mr. Auld in his book pays tribute to the results of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Text of Secretary Hull's Address

Page 5.

Women's Clubs Draw Charter For Legislative Protection; But Feminists Scorn Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A new storm involving the question of "women's rights" is brewing around a "women's charter" soon to be made public by a group of women leaders who promulgated it.

Chief opponents of the charter, designed to guide women in their demands before Congress and at international conferences, will be members of the National Woman's party, stanch equal rights advocates, who are preparing to attack it as a "charter of inequality."

In drawing up the bill of rights, sponsors of the charter, who are leaders in the National League of Women Voters, the National Women's Trade Union League, the Consumers League and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, demand for women full political and economic rights and at the same time ask for special legislation to protect them from undesirable working conditions.

Discrimination Opposed

The feminists on the other hand, oppose all protective legislation applying to women alone, holding that such is discrimination and works to their disadvantage in forcing them into lower-paid jobs. They will compromise at nothing short of a constitutional amendment giving men and women equal rights in the United States and equality treaties achieving the same end in the international field.

The official text of the "women's charter" has not been made public but a preliminary draft was published yesterday.

Shown a copy of the draft, Miss Elsie M. Hill, former national chairman of the National Woman's party, a position now held by Mrs. Stephen Pell, of New York, denounced it as a "charter of inequality" and predicted it would be "shoved into the ignominious discard it deserves even before it emerges from anonymity."

"Horse and Buggy" Era

"It is a belated attempt," she said, "to revive the 'horse and buggy era' concept of the position of women in a society run by and for men. It echoes and re-echoes the anti-suffrage psychology familiar to campaigners for equal suffrage. It advocates one law for men and another law for women in a world where men and women live and work side by side.

"Veterans of the national suffrage campaign are reminded of the miserable Shaffroth-Palmer substitute amendment of 1914 drafted, it was said, by Felix Frankfurter, an open opponent of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment. It took the suffrage movement about a year to shove that attempted substitute measure into the ignominious discard it deserved.

"The 'woman's charter' of inequality also is representative of Professor Frankfurter's belief in the social efficacy of subjecting females to special legal restrictions not applying to males in the same occupations.

Constitutional Guarantee

"The Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment is now in the United States Constitution. It has given to women throughout the United States the only right constitutionally guaranteed to them free from discrimination on account of sex.

"The National Woman's party advocates the Lucretia Mott amendment to the Constitution to the effect that 'men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'

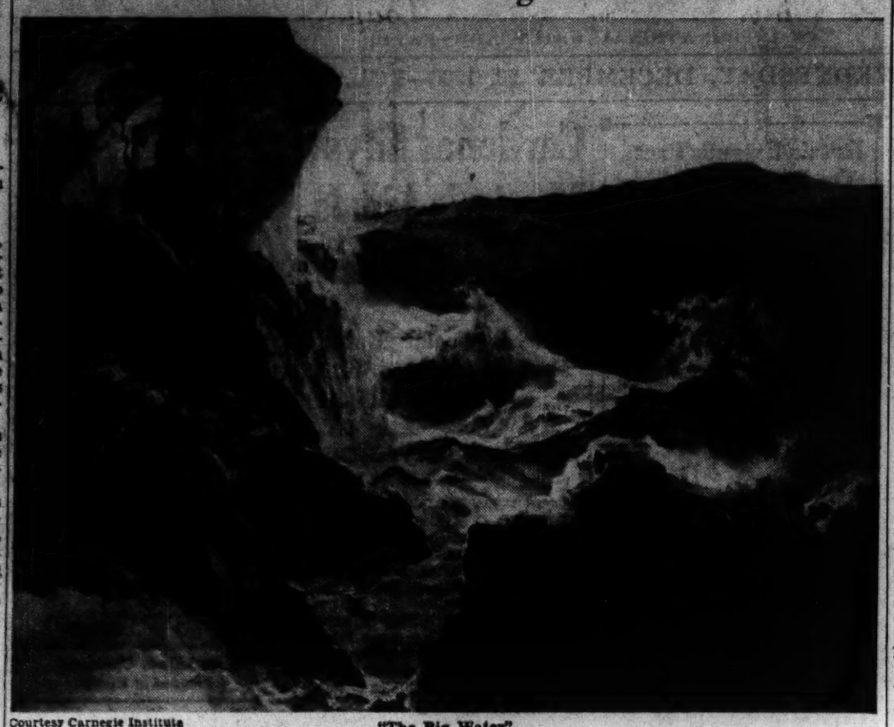
"Victory is at hand for the Lucretia Mott amendment because women realize that it is the necessary as well as logical next step now that equal suffrage has been won. I believe the rumored 'woman's charter of inequality' will be shoved into the ignominious discard that it deserves even before it emerges from anonymity."

Officials of the National Woman's Party were not asked to help draw up the charter. Chief blow to the party is the participation in its writing of representatives of the National Federation of business and professional women who have been leaning toward the equal rights viewpoint.

The federation, meeting in Paris last summer, registered a protest against discrimination against women in business and the professions and opposed "all limitations imposed from the standpoint of sex."

If the federation now accepts the women's charter as expressing its aims, the woman's party will have lost an important potential source of support for its cause.

Prize Canvas at Carnegie Exhibition



Courtesy Carnegie Institute

"The Big Water"

Painted by Frederick J. Waugh, Provincetown, Mass., Artist, Who for the Third Successive Year Has Been Awarded the Popular Prize of $200 Offered by the Carnegie International Exhibition at Pittsburgh

Madrid's Tallest Building Hit By Fascist Shells

MADRID, Dec. 23 (AP)—Fascist insurgent artillery hurled more shells into the heart of Madrid today, scoring three direct hits on the Telephone Building, the tallest commercial structure in the city.

Several persons were injured in the streets as bricks and masonry tumbled down.

One shell struck the top floor, causing suspension of service on six elevators. A second hit the 12th floor and plunged through two levels, exploding on the 10th.

The third ripped a great gap in the sixth floor wall, just above the offices of newspaper correspondents.

The artillery bombardment came shortly after Fascist airplanes bombed the Rosares district of northwestern Madrid, the first air attack on the capital in several days.

In fighting around government-held villages west of Madrid, the Socialist Administration declared that its forces advanced in the region of Boadilla del Monte, although the insurgents shelled that village as well as Pozuelo de Alarcon and Moncloa.

Within the besieged capital, there was almost no observance of the approach of Christmas.

Stores that still continued business were closed at nightfall. There were no Yuletide displays, and missing were Madrid's typical "Aguinaldos" — large, elaborately decked baskets of rich food.

All Auto Industry–Union Goal

DETROIT, Dec. 23 (AP) — The United Automobile Workers of America announced as its goal today the signing of collective bargaining agreements with every unit in the motor industry from the smallest manufacturer of parts to the "big three"—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors.

"We are going to have collective bargaining in all of the auto industry," said Homer Martin, international president of the union, "and we won't give up until we have it. By federal legislation, collective bargaining is the law of the land, and it is substantiated by public opinion.

"Right now we are trying to arrange negotiations with the General Motors Corporation. We are going to organize Ford, too. General Motors and Ford do not have collective bargaining.

"Our relations with the Chrysler Corporation have been very satisfactory," Mr. Martin said. "There has not been a single case of union discrimination or discharge there. Chrysler, along with many others, evidently is seeking to abide by the law and play fairly.

"The union's objective is to establish collective bargaining agreements throughout the automotive industry in the United States."

This announcement came as executives of automobile factories and related industries watched the effect of strikes in several parts plants on car and truck production.

A shortage of parts, resulting from walkouts called by the federation of flat glass workers and the U. A. W., curtailed the operation of assembly lines in several motor plants and threatened further inroads on motorcar production unless the disputes are settled soon.

The Ford Motor Company took steps to make its own brake parts. These formerly were supplied by the Kelsey-Hayes Company, in whose two Detroit plants "sit-down" strikes called by the United Automobile Workers are in effect. The union workers seek wage increases and adjustment of overtime rates.

Recognition of the union as the collective bargaining agency of the workers has been another demand in the strikes in the parts plants and also in General Motors subsidiary plants at Kansas City and Atlanta.

Mr. Martin, representing his union, and William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, conferred yesterday at the request of the former clergyman, who now heads the union.

The corporation later issued a statement saying that Mr. Martin had "presented various alleged discrimination cases and grievances" and "was advised to take the various matters up with the plant manager or, if necessary, the general manager having jurisdiction." The statement said this was "the corporation's operating policy."

Maritime Unions Delay Ballot on Proposals

By the Associated Press

Hope for early peace in the long drawn maritime strike on the West Coast faded yesterday with the decision of two unions to postpone voting on tentative agreements, although union officials termed the prospects "favorable." Shipowners, who apparently expected immediate action on their proposals, said they had no plans for proposals with the other four unions involved.

Mervyn Rathbone, member of the Central Joint Strike Policy Committee, said it would be "at least three weeks before the strike would end," even if negotiations were begun immediately.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady canceled his plans for a holiday visit to Washington when negotiations stopped. The agreement proposals had been made to the Marine Firemen and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Secretaries of both groups said the plans would be explained to local bodies before polling the membership.

In Pittsburgh the operators of two taxicab lines announced they were "going along 100 per cent" with a drivers' union and would adopt a "closed shop" policy.

Many hotel guests in Rochester served themselves because waiters and cooks in large downtown hotels struck.

Anchorage, Alaska, got its first shipment of perishable food in two months by airplane. The maritime strike stopped normal trade.

Candy and gifts for 6500 children in Alaska were strike-bound in Seattle.

Alberta Fishermen In Record Catch Net $4253 in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Fishermen on Lake Wabamum, some 50 miles from Edmonton, netted a record catch of 85,068 pounds of whitefish in one day recently, thus establishing a record for the lake for a one-day catch. The fishermen received $4253 for the day as they sold the catch at 5 cents a pound.

The provincial Department of Fisheries postponed the commercial one-day fishing season from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12 as the very mild weather in Alberta had made the ice on the lake unsafe for the fishermen who net through holes in the ice. Another "one-day fishing season" will be allowed in February.

Whitefish from Lake Wabamum is very highly regarded in the eastern markets of the United States, where the Alberta fish is shipped in large quantities.

Chileans Celebrate Yule Season As Mercury Soars in Summer Heat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—By the accident of geographical position, Christmas in Chile, like most South American countries, nearly coincides with the longest day and the hottest season of the year. It is, therefore, difficult for American and European residents to work up the proper Yuletide feeling.

The arrival of greeting cards from home, especially if some humorist has sent one of the old-fashioned type with plenty of holly and robins on ground-glass snow, is likely to evoke laughter.

This December has been exceedingly hot, but the imcreasing interest that Chileans evince in "La Pascua" has filled stores with a record number of buyers. There has been a complete change in the attitude toward the yuletide festival in the past 10 years, probably due to the influence of the foreign colonies, especially the German and British, who insist on homelike celebrations regardless of the summer heat. This year the Government has taken official cognizance of the season by appropriating extra funds for a "happy Christmas" for orphans.

Don Gustavo Ross, Scottish-Chilean Finance Minister, had a plesant Christmas surprise for the nation when he divulged a treasury surplus of 72,000,000 pesos ($3,722,400; at .0517). He said he would carry over 47,000,000,000 for next year's budget and hold back 25,000,000 as a "safety factor" for unforeseen situations.

The favorable balance also assures government employees—on whom, it is estimated, one fifth of Chile's total population depends—of obtaining their annual bonus.

Of all the seasonal gifts, however, the most striking seems reserved for the 61,000 private employees who have been assured of a merrier Christmas and certainly a brighter New Year by favorable congressional action on a government-supported bill decreeing a minimum salary and compulsory increase varying from 10 to 70 per cent, granted according to living costs and service records. A sliding scale gives greatest increase to those with the lowest salaries.

While Chileans celebrated the yuletide, a small steamer laden with holiday cheer, headed for Easter Island, 2000 miles away.

Simeon D. Fess

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Simeon D. Fess, former Senator from Ohio, who passed on today, was a Republican and outspoken critic of the Roosevelt Administration. He was first elected to the House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. He was elected to the Senate in 1922, and remained there until 1934, when he was defeated by Senator Vic Donahey.

Since his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Fess had been writing a history of Ohio and had spent much time in Washington.

It was after serving six years as president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, that he entered the political field and rose rapidly through party ranks. In 1928 he delivered the keynote address at the convention which nominated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency. Mr. Fess then was named chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Bok Offers Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—The 10-acre estate which belonged to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, newspaper and magazine publisher, in the Philadelphia suburb of Wyncote, has been offered to the Cheltenham Township board of commissioners for use as a park, by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, founder of the Curtis Institute of Music. The offer is conditional upon the township's provision of necessary equipment and supervision.

Lewis Rejects General Motors Union Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—John L. Lewis, whose C. I. O. forces are pressing for recognition in mass production industries, termed "impractical" the proposal of individual plant negotiations offered by General Motors Corporation, and asserted instead the right to bargain collectively on an industry-wide basis. The motor industry, he declared, should adopt the same nation-wide system of bargaining with workers which is employed in the coal industry by the United Mine Workers of America, led by Mr. Lewis.

The Lewis statement rebuffed a proposal made by W. S. Knudsen, vice-president of General Motors, who told Homer Martin, head of the United Automobile Workers Union that men should negotiate individually with the respective managers of the far-flung General Motors automobile plants.

Mr. Lewis declared the Knudsen proposal was "not collective bargaining. It is simply an evasion of the responsibilities of General Motors. Assuredly the industry should look forward to industry-wide agreements with labor. Obviously this is the logical policy for the industry to follow; the industry is competitive at least to a degree."

Avoid Large Strikes

Mr. Lewis supported Mr. Martin's statement that the CIO auto union would make "every effort" to avoid large-scale strikes, but was determined to win collective bargaining rights. He said:

"The Knudsen plan would be entirely unsatisfactory to the workers in General Motors plants."

"Obviously one plant of General Motors cannot bargain against another plant of General Motors," he said. "Obviously the interests of all the workers of General Motors are linked.

"The automotive industry is a large industry. General Motors holds relatively the same position as the United States Corporation in the steel industry.

"I'm not sure that Mr. Knudsen's statement is a formal answer to the communications of the auto workers union."

Denies Ultimatum

Mr. Lewis denied that an ultimatum had been served on General Motors and explained that yesterday's conferences at Detroit were "informal." Though his words carried the threat of a strike he emphasized that his committee sought to avoid strikes. He declared:

"It is not the purpose of the CIO to create confusion or bring about strikes in industry," he said. "Its purpose, rather, is to set up an intelligent method of collective bargaining that will make for a more satisfactory industrial relationship between employer and employee.

"The General Motors Corporation now has an opportunity to work out a satisfactory agreement with the United Automobile Workers Union. In view of the condition of the industry, this would be an intelligent course for General Motors to follow. If the corporation elects to do otherwise, it must assume responsibility for the continued confusion which will logically result."

Reich and Poland in Agreement On Corridor Transit Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 23 — Complete agreement between Berlin and Warsaw, after some months of negotiation, concerning the regulation of transit traffic by the Polish Corridor to East Prussia, as officially announced here today, removes possible source of misunderstasding between these two neighbor states.

During 1937, according to this agreement, German railway services across this strip of Polish territory will continue unreduced. Concerning the question of payment for transit, which is a vital point at issue, it is only reported that a solution has been found which in the existing circumstances satisfies the interests of both parties.

Beginning in 1936 Germany's debts for transit traffic were said to amount to 80,000,000 zlotys, or about $16,000,000. In February Poland retaliated by reducing the traffic across the Corridor to the lowest minimum set by the German-Polish railway convention of 1921. In April a temporary understanding was reached which took account of Germany's stated willingness to pay but noted the practical impossibility of her doing so except in manufactured exports, on the grounds of lack of foreign exchange. The new agreement, it is assumed, is along the same lines.

Poland Sees Reich Scheme for Bridge To Cross Corridor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The trial in Gdynia of an action brought unsuccessfully by the Deutsche Vereinigung, an association of Germans living in the former German provinces of western Poland, against "Dzien Pomorski," a Polish Government daily, has given prominence to German activity among the Kashoubs, a racial group in the Polish Corridor.

The Deutsche Vereinigung has been trying, the newspaper alleged, to attract the Kashoubs into their organization by promises of various material benefits.

After 20 witnesses had been heard the case was decided in favor of the newspaper.

The Kashoubs, a small Slav group of Polish culture speaking a dialect closely allied to Polish, inhabit the head of the Polish Corridor which lies between Danzig and the frontier of the Reich. They are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Since 1918 they have been becoming gradually more race conscious. One group of them, which publishes a newspaper in Kashoub, is said to harbor hopes of joining the Free City of Danzig with, naturally, full protection for their individual rights. The Danzig frontier cuts them off from a good market for their agricultural produce.

Such suggestions are of great importance to Poland. An eventual solution of the "corridor problem," believed to be hoped for in certain German quarters, is a union of Kashoubia with Danzig, followed by a reunion of the whole with Germany; or, alternatively, a reunion of Danzig with East Prussia followed, when occasion offers, by a national (that is German) uprising among the Kashoubs. In either case, it is said, a German bridge would be built across the Corridor.

El Salvador Organizes Relief for San Vicente

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Dec. 23 (AP)—General Jose Trabanino, veteran relief organizer, has assumed charge of the task of bringing aid to San Vicente, stricken by an earthquake Saturday night.

Collection of funds and shipment of supplies was pushed vigorously throughout El Salvador, while the Nicaraguan Red Cross sent a quantity of foodstuffs, and the Honduran Government forwarded $4000.

Czech-Polish Entente Aided as Prague Frees Polish Demonstrator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Dec. 23—The pardon granted to the Polish subject, Jan Delong, by the Czechoslovak Minister of Justice, announced today, will it is hoped mark an important step toward improved relations between this State and Poland which have been seriously strained for the past two years.

Mr. Delong was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on the charge of preparing attacks against the republic in November 1935. His arrest arose out of a demonstration in Teschen, a small town half of which is Polish and the other half Czechoslovak territory, as a result of the 1919 peace treaties. At the time of the trial feeling ran high between the two states, leading to a press war and to a protest before the Czechoslovak legation at Warsaw.

Both Britain and France, and latterly Roumania, have been doing their utmost to bring about an improvement in Polish-Czech relations, and the past weeks have shown some tendency to betterment. This pardon, it is believed, will help on such a movement.

This week's Magazine Section carries a special article on Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

Greeting to Negus

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie today received a Christmas greeting signed by 1000 members of the Friends of Ethiopia League.

The message expressed "profound sympathy for Ethiopia, mortally attacked by a fellow member of the League of Nations, her ancient independence destroyed and her royal family exiled."

"Despite this dark hour in Ethiopia's history," the holiday greeting said, "we still look for a dawn of a day when justice shall rise like the morning star."

Christmas Mail Setting Record Since 1929 Peak

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Santa Claus' chief helpers, the postmen, staggered today under the heaviest loads of Christmas mail since 1929. In many parts of the country the stream of Yuletide greetings established all-time records.

There were millions more packages and letters in the mail this year than in 1935, carrying the spirit of the season to all points of the compass. The government's cash registers worked overtime, jingling the tune of a boom business in stamps.

An Associated Press survey of the mailing points showed these indications of a merrier and more prosperous Christmas:

Chicago—More than 191,000,000 cancellations of first-class mail and circulars in the first 21 days of December, an increase of 5.52 per cent over the same period last year. Receipts stood at $4,224,408 for the 21 days, compared with $3,771,831 in 1935.

St. Paul, Minn.—Letter cancellations passed the million mark for the first time in history Monday, with a record of 1,032,020 set. The corresponding day last year saw only 943,170 letters go through the machines.

Cleveland, Ohio—Mailing figures were up 7.13 per cent over last year, with cancellations for the first 21 days of the month totaling 48,960,571, compared with 52,956,534 for the same period in 1929.

Los Angeles—Christmas mail broke all previous records. Clerks rolled up their sleeves for a peak business of 3,000,000 pieces today.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A total of 1,262,283 pieces of mail handled Monday, more than 127,000 more than the same day last year. Stamps brought $26,000 Monday, compared with $14,000 for the same day in 1935.

Pittsburgh—Receipts totaled $748,934 for the first 22 days of December, an increase of 11.04 per cent over the 1935 corresponding figure.

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Japan Deletes and Revises Stimson's Book on Far East; China Suppresses 'Pirating'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The translations of Henry L. Stimson's book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," recently published by two of Japan's leading monthly magazines, Chuo Koron and Kaizo, leave much to be desired in conveying the full contents of the work. The omissions, euphemisms and mutilations which are to be found in both translations do, however, represent an admirable exhibit in Japanese inhibitions. These deletions reflect the sort of news that is not allowed to reach Japanese readers, the sort of comment that may not be offered with safety in Japan.

Both translations are studded with rows of asterisks, indicating omissions. It is to the credit of the magazines that they have frankly pointed out the passages which prudence did not permit them to translate.

Reasons Often Apparent

In some cases an alert and well-informed reader, with the aid of the suggestive asterisks, might easily guess both the nature of the deletion and the motives which prompted it. In other instances, however, the eliminations are so sweeping that no clue is afforded.

The translations were made independently and the omissions are by no means uniform. Chuo Koron is the bolder of the two publications and gives an accurate rendering of some passages which Kaizo finds it expedient to omit in whole or in part. The deletions represent apparently not direct, but indirect censorship. The translations were rushed into print so rapidly that submission to censorship would have been technically almost impossible. The omitted passages, therefore, represent the editors' or translators' own judgment of what would excite the ire of the authorities.

A comparison of the original text of the book with the translations reveals four main inhibitions which the Japanese publicist must observe. He must tread very softly indeed in connection with the following subjects:

1. Criticism of the army.
2. Suggestion that Japan could sustain even a temporary military defeat;
3. International criticism of Japanese conduct;
4. The nature and history of Manchoukuo.

Caution in regard to remarks likely to offend the Army is discernible very early in the translations. So, when Mr. Stimson, on Page 9, speaks of a Japanese statesman who was "assassinated by a military fanatic," Kaizo has him "assassinated by a youth" and Chuo Koron describes him as merely "assassinated."

Dangerous

A statement on Page 79 that "General Honjo, the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria, apparently was for once overruled and checked by higher authority" appears in both translations in the ambiguous form of "General Honjo . . ." The idea that a General could be overruled and checked apparently ranks as a "dangerous thought" in Japan.

A reference on Page 54 to "the Japanese Army's defaint disregard of the promises of its Government" is so mutilated in translation as to be unintelligible. Characterizations of Japanese military actions as accompanied by "cruelty" or "aggression" also fall within the category of inhibitions.

A less intelligible omission is in regard to the dates and hours of certain military events; apparently there are sweeping blanket rules about secrecy in regard to the actual time of military operations.

Heavy eliminations are to be found in the part of Mr. Stimson's book which deals with the fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops in Shanghai in 1932. Particular care is shown to eliminate any intimation that some of the operations at Shanghai turned out unsuccessfully for the Japanese.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Chinese gratitude to Col. Henry L. Stimson for his friendly attitude toward China appears effectively to have suppressed an effort to "pirate," by photostatic process, his recent book "The Far Eastern Crisis" which in its American edition has been enjoying a tremendous sale among both foreigners and Chinese here.

China lacks an effective international copyright law, although there is some sort of special agreement with the United States regarding books of interest in China only. As a general practice, books may be pirated in China with impunity despite some police activity in the International Settlement on various forms of charge.

Greeting the World in Many Tongues

© Harris & Ewing

Juvenile Representatives of Diplomacy

Children of Members of Washington Embassies Talk to Homeland in Their Own Language and to America in English by Way of Christmas Radiocast

Nanking Grants Armistice Asked By Chiang's Wife

NANKING, Dec. 23 (AP)—A three-day armistice halted China's civil war today at the urgent request of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and her brother, Dr. T. V. Soong, after their flight to Sianfu to rescue the National Government's Generalissimo.

Shortly after Generalissimo Chiang's wife and her brother arrived at Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's rebel stronghold, Dr. Soong telegraphed Nanking asking for a cessation of hostilities.

After a hasty conference with other Nationalist leaders, Dr. H. H. Kung, acting civil head of the Government, granted an armistice until Dec. 25.

The proposal to end hostilities came on the heels of a reported strategic victory for the Nanking troops of the punitive expedition pressing to rescue the Generalissimo.

Combine With Communists

Aid for the rebellion was seen in reports that Marshal Chang had effected an alliance with communist leaders further to the northwest and was actively co-operating with them.

The rebel leader was said to have flown 200 miles to Pushih, important city of Northern Shensi Province, for a conference with communist leaders, bringing one of them back with him to Sianfu to greet Madame Chiang and Dr. Soong.

The telegram from the "unofficial" emissaries was the first word since their plane nosed into the fog over the Yangtse river valley yesterday for the flight to Sianfu.

Officials refused to comment on the sudden development or on Dr. Soong's terse telegram which gave no details of conditions at Marshal Chang's headquarters.

Long Negotiations Likely

It was indicated that the armistice meant long negotiations were under way.

The Government at Nanking was described as hopeful, but uneasy, in face of the latest developments.

The reports from the military expedition—composed of regiments of crack troops, many of which were trained under the Generalissimo's own hand—said that Chihshiachien, midway between Sianfu and the Shensi-Honan provincial border, had fallen into its hands.

The city, for all practical purposes, commands the approaches to Sianfu except from the northwest. It controls the Langhai railway, the Wei Ho river, and the military high road.

It was to the northwest, however, that Marshal Chang's Communist allies were reported to be forming.

Reds Move Northwest

These reports said that the Communists had left their normal winter strongholds in Kansu and Ninghsia Provinces, to the west and northwest of Shensi, and had moved into the northern part of the rebellious district, controlling it all the way eastward to the Yellow river.

Part of Marshal Chang's demand, when he captured the Generalissimo and his staff Dec. 12 was for inclusion of Communist elements in a reorganized National Government. He also demanded war on Japan, a point which might have won him strong support from Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, his former henchman and now a power in Kansu Province.

Previous reports had said that Kansu was already in revolt and had rallied to Marshal Chang's standard.

No Other Efforts

As far as could be learned officially the negotiations progressing at Sianfu, where the Generalissimo has been held since his capture, were the only steps being taken for a peaceful end to the revolt.

Madame Chiang and her brother made the flight to Sianfu, arriving at the capital of Shensi Province late yesterday, according to the official Central News Agency, after a brief stop at Loyang, Honan Province, headquarters of the expeditionary force.

Whether or not the military would halt its encirclement of Sianfu was problematical.

Earle Warned to Bar Troops In 'Bootleg' Coal Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POTTSVILLE, Penna., Dec. 23—There are yuletide wreaths and bells here, appropriate to the holiday thought, and shops of this former center of anthracite prosperity appear to be busy. This is merely outward manifestation, it was apparent as Gov. George H. Earle penetrated more deeply today into contiguous areas where he is making a first-hand study of the situation in this "hard" coal area where monopoly practices and the economic depression have combined to produce a brand of rugged individualism known as "bootleg" mining.

The last lap of the Governor's three-day scrutiny of the situation takes him into the Northumberland county area and its county seat, Shamokin, where the first check yet exercised by a locality on bootleg operations has been taken in the county court, which yesterday granted a permanent injunction against a "squatter" operation as endangering workers in company shafts.

Negligence Ruling

At the same time, it had the background of an action by Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who declared the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company guilt of negligence in safety provisions in the disaster which cost 13 lives in the Gilberton colliery two years ago. Denying that publication of the finding was a "fortuitous development" of the Earle tour, Mr. Margiotti said he had consulted the Governor before proceeding and that the state statute of limitations had been a primary motivation in the action at this time. He was prepared to call for a special session of the grand jury, he added, to indict defendants for violation of the anthracite code, which has the force of law in this state.

The Governor centered his survey upon the Shamokin valley area as citizen opinion almost unanimous that introduction of martial law into the bootleg coal situation would be a grave mistake.

The Governor sat in Mahonoy City yesterday afternoon listening to a symposium of citizen thought in that center.

Operators Silent

Unlike the previous day's hearing in Pittsville, the testimony—again a representation of clergy, trade, banking and law—was so emphatically sympathetic to the bootleg activity that he invited testimony by the legitimate operators. It was not forthcoming, although at the Pottsville assembly on Monday they had complained that they had not been permitted a voice.

The Governor's idea of a solution remained unspoken in the face of a situation which shows the jobless population of the "black diamond" valleys and the coal operators far from agreement on what action would be beneficial to both.

Mahanoy City has a population of 15,000, but the men in the legitimate mine workings are certain of no more than two days' labor a week. Yet second only to the fact that the operators had no spokesman at the meeting was the community acceptance of the bootleg situation and the general lack of any solution for it. The tendency was to resort to the "fact-finding" commission formula, but all emphasis was reserved for the "serious inadvisability of invoking martial law."

Snow-laden winds cut sharply through the roads past Maizeville, East Bear Ridge, Mahanoy Plain and Shenandoah, scene of mine workings. There was little sign of seasonal decoration as the Governor's caravan sped through bleak miles of rusted stacks and rusty black slopes, but Saint Nicholas breaker was another thing entirely.

It rears its $4,000,000 steel and concrete bulk out of a poverty-stricken landscape . . . emblem of "white coal" mechanization which has decimated worker pay-roll lists in the area. Here 42 men are adequate to operate a five-story conveyor system which enables the gleaming black burden of the belts to search and find its ultimate market bracketing. Only a few key dialing manipulators are necessary to produce the 12,000 tons which this roaring giant daily discharges into the fuel trade.

From this example of the "close-down" mechanization policy of the anthracite monopoly, the Earle entourage swept through Mahanoy City to a valley under weathered peaks where hand-hewn bootleg diggings on property "the company claims it owns" offered a wretched counterpart.

Story of Poverty

The Governor visited each digging to observe at first hand conditions under which workers toiled, and then went unannounced to the home of one of the miners, where the story of exigency was verified in a wife and young children making the most out of little and helpless parties to the illicit enterprise after months of effort by the husband to get work from the company, with only $4.60 a week relief stipend for maintenance.

Governor Earle passed from these scenes to a review of leading citizen opinion and, while the prevailing tendency was for a legislative commission, it definitely was not to curb bootlegging under existing conditions. This aspect of a law-abiding community sanctioning extra-legal enterprise was explained in regional graphs which showed a percentage in excess of 50 per cent of closed mines in the area.

Bankers, merchants, professional men, publishers, bank cashiers, Rotary club representatives, lawyers—all had the situation so much at heart that they assured the Governor it must be worked out short of use of the national guard.

Wynn Dashwood

Lampson Is Named As Envoy to Egypt; New Pact in Effect

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP)—An Anglo-Egyptian treaty providing for end of the British military occupation of Egypt and mutual assistance between the two countries came into force yesterday with an exchange of richly bound copies of the document.

Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner, who relinquished that post yesterday to become first Ambassador to Egypt, made the exchange with Wasef Ghali Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—King George VI yesterday approved the appointment of Sir Miles Lampson, former British High Commissioner, as the first British Ambassador to Egypt under the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Here's a CCC Camp Afloat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — Living on barges specially designed for their accommodation, 160 Civilian Conservation Corps enrolees of Company 1741, the only floating CCC camp in the United States, have started work in the 110,000-acre White River Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in eastern Arkansas.

Because nearly 90 per cent of the 30-mile long refuge lies under water during the winter months, United States Biological Survey officials, who are directing the work, said they would be able to cover greater territory in a much shorter and more convenient time. Improvement work in the refuge previous to this time has been carried on from the base camp at St. Charles, located in the heart of the area.

With the view of making this refuge a key link to a chain of sanctuaries which will extend the length of the Mississippi flyway from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, government officials are attempting to raise the water level, through the construction of a series of dams, and plant native vegetation which will attract waterfowl.

Although nearly 30 miles long, the refuge is only about four miles wide. Yet, it covers a huge area of the swampy sector of White river and its many bayous, just a few miles before they empty into the Arkansas river. Heavily wooded, the section is a natural haven for wild game of every type, including ducks, geese, herons, kingfishers, and even deer, fox, muskrat, and other animals. The refuge, however, is primarily a sanctuary for waterfowl.

Setting aside small plots which do not overflow, the Biological Survey officials have planted on them such food crops as millet, smartweed, grasses, wild rice, sagrain, milo, feterita and cyperus. This has been done to furnish birds with sufficient food and keep them within the limits of the refuge.

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Corner Church

Blockade of Portugal Urged As Neutrality Efforts Wane; Powers Await Germany's Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

ing public support here for the idea of an international blockade of the Spanish and Portuguese coasts. It is pointed out that there are large numbers of warships off the coast of Spain and that they could be easily used to inspect the cargoes of merchant vessels entering Spanish ports.

The plan was first mooted by the U. S. S. R. some months ago and has just been revived by a number of left-wing supporters of the National Government.

New Elaboration

It is voiced in the current issue of the News Letter, MacDonaldite organ, by Mr. Harold Nicolson, well-known writer and chairman of the unofficial Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, and is further elaborated today by a writer in the London Times, who suggests that in order to prevent undue favoritism, officers of other nationalities might be entertained on the blockading warships as observers.

Though this idea does not appear to have come before the International Non-Intervention Committee, it is evident that there is much diplomatic activity going on behind the scenes with a view to tightening non-intervention.

Germany's Decision Awaited

It is understood that only Germany now stands in the way of an effective ban on help to either side. With the Italian interest in General Franco definitely waning, Reichsführer Hitler now has to choose between greatly increasing German aid to General Franco and stopping it altogether, since it is evident that the U. S. S. R. will not cease helping the Spanish Government if Germany goes on helping the insurgents.

In the present condition of German finances, and with economic difficulties rapidly piling up, it is hoped that Berlin will decide that discretion is the better part of fascist valor on this occasion.

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Road Safety Called Job for Driver by Head of Auto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—"The best advice that can be given motorists is to obey the law," Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, points out to its members as Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol officials enter on a drive to enforce traffic laws. There was reported for the State an increase in highway fatalities in October, compared with the preceding month, the figures for September and October standing at 161 and 227 respectively.

"At the same time that fatalities were increasing 41 per cent," Mr. Ballantyne's statement continues, "accidents increased but 19 per cent and injuries only 5 per cent. The inescapable conclusion is that the greater ratio of fatal accidents is due to reckless, high-speed driving.

"The fault apparently lies with the driver, as three quarters of the fatal accidents happened on dry roads in clear weather, and the highway must be largely absolved from blame." He notes that 23 fatalities occurred on curves, 12 on hills and one at a railroad crossing. The others took place at intersections, on city streets and on rural straight stretches.

"The patrolmen," he reminds drivers, "have their orders and will carry them out. Judges and magistrates are becoming more severe as accidents mount. Watch your speedometer, stay on your own side of the road and remember that 'stop' signs mean stop, and nothing else."

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Los Angeles 'Sees' Television Daily

Thomas Lee Harry Lubcke

Mr. Lee, Head of Don Lee Broadcasting System, Shown Shaking Hands With Mr. Lubcke, Head of the Television Research Department, Over Receiver Which Costs About $175 to Build

All residing within 10 miles of city invited to "look in"; broadcasting station provides plans for receiving set which costs about $175 to build.

Radio Comment

Television, of which a "great noise" has been made in more or less public experimental tests in the East, is "old stuff" to a group of experimenters residing within 10 miles of downtown Los Angeles.

Daily television programs of the Don Lee Broadcasting Company have been televised from the corner of Seventh and Bixel streets in Los Angeles ever since December, 1931. Since last Nov. 9, the daily pictures have been continued and sound has been synchronized with the picture transmission once each week. This pioneer experimental transmission work has been a matter of local pride among the "hams," or amateur enthusiasts of the art.

Near-by motion picture companies in Hollywood, Calif., look on this work with mixed feelings, wondering what the effect of television will be upon films as an entertainment medium.

Invited to Look In

"Angelenos" (natives of Los Angeles) residing within 10 miles of the Don Lee transmitter who wish to "look in" on the pictures are provided with free construction pamphlets by the broadcasting station. Parts for a complete set cost in the neighborhood of $170. The Don Lee company has no way of telling how many "lookers" they have, although 2000 pamphlets have been distributed.

The arbitrary limit of 10 miles has been set as the average "longest" path of the transmissions. Owing to the line-of-sight path taken by ultra high frequencies employed in television transmission, the rays travel straight to the horizon. Height, consequently, is a factor in the distant reception of television signals. The signals, leaving the tall towers on the roof of the eight-story Don Lee building are received by persons whose antennas are within sight range of the towers.

Weekly Sound Program

In 1931, W6XAO, the Don transmitter, began operating on a wave length of 6¾ meters. On June 4, 1936, the company put on its first public demonstration and each day visitors were permitted to see the tests. On Sept. 9 of this year, a series of weekly sound programs was begun over KHJ synchronized with the image transmission over W6XAO. These are now heard Saturday evenings at 9:15, Pacific time.

Sound newsreels of a major motion picture company are being used at present. When not a sound synchronization, the picture transmissions alone employ similar news reels which are heard daily, except Sundays and holidays. Forty-six films have been used up to the first of December. Beginning on Mondays, transmissions start at 9 a. m., Pacific time, and are advanced an hour each day in order to isolate atmospheric disturbances.

Cathode Ray Receiver

The Don Lee receiver, which is a cathode ray type, has a 6½ by 7½ screen that is directly viewed. On this screen a pencil of cathode rays illuminates the fluorescent substance coated inside the butt end of the cathode tube. This cathode ray pencil scans this screen 300 times at a frequency of 24 times, or "frames," a second. This number of elements in a picture produces "high-definition" television.

At the head of the television experiments sponsored by Thomas Lee, son of a California automobile distributor, is Harry Lubcke, University of California graduate. With Mr. Lubcke is a staff of four engineers which has produced a number of patents said to be consistent with progress elsewhere.

* * *

Ingenious is the method whereby Montgomery Ward employs film in its new line of "Movie Dial" receivers. Actually a miniature version of a motion-picture projector, the dial throws upon a ground-glass screen the images of figures printed on film. The dial figures are printed in much smaller characters and are enlarged to a good reading size on the glass screen.

The film strip, which is seven feet long, carries the call letters and cities of 130 radiocast stations in the United States and Canada. The stations are divided into the sections of the country so the dial may be used anywhere. The drums carrying the film move in synchronism with the tuning condensers. The band switch moves the film drum vertically so that a new scale is projected on the glass screen.

Shortwave stations are listed by their call letters and country and the locations of the amateur, police, aircraft and ship bands are also clearly shown.

* * *

Ford has solved neatly the antenna question for car radios by mounting the rods over the center of the windshield. By turning a crank the antenna may be raised or lowered. The antenna fits into a grove in the roof of the car and may be used for local reception while in the groove. A. D. H.

Lehman Opposes Exempting Minors From Execution

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman interrupted an executive clemency hearing yesterday for six condemned murderers—three of them 21 years of age or under—to express publicly for the first time opposition to abolition of capital punishment for those under 21.

"I frankly can see no difference in the guilt of a man who is 22 years of age and one who is 20," the Governor said.

"If we should modify the capital punishment law, I believe we would be taking a very great step backward."

The Governor's statement, offered in the presence of six lawyers, and assistant prosecutor and relatives of the condemned men, came after Daniel W. Blumenthal attempted to present a petition asking that the sentences of nine youths under 21 now in Sing Sing be commuted to life imprisonment.

Mr. Blumenthal, representing the Associated Local School Boards of New York, asked that the Governor reprieve three of the men involved in the hearing until legislative consideration of a bill now being drafted which would modify the capital punishment law.

Governor Lehman declined to accept the petition, however, telling Mr. Blumenthal that "it is strictly a legislative matter and has nothing to do with the case under consideration."

Michigan Prison Puts Radio in Every Cell

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 23 (AP)—A three-channel radio reception system was made available yesterday in all the 4070 cells of the southern Michigan prison here. Warden Harry H Jackson inaugurated the service with a brief speech over the cell-to-cell hook-up, which can be used as a public address system. Headphone receivers, rented at 25 cents a month, and a switch permits prisoners to listen to programs carried by the three major broadcasting chains.

The warden said the radio installation, costing $8000, was financed by the prison welfare fund. He added that all individual radio receiving sets have been removed to prevent the possibility of short-wave communication with persons outside the prison. He said the system would be "helpful in an emergency," and permit communication of prison entertainments and announcements.

Polar Society Honors Greely Arctic Hero

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—In recognition of his heroism in the Greely Arctic Expedition 52 years ago, Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, U. S. A., retired, has received honorary membership in the American Polar Society on his eightieth birthday, Dec. 22.

Mrs. Marie Ahnighito Peary Stafford, daughter of Admiral Peary, presented him a scroll on behalf of the society, calling him "the last of the hardy breed of polar explorers who, unaided by science, pitted their strength against the forces of nature and won."

Your Butler Man Offers
A Special Sale
of
Holiday Foods
On Sale at All Stores

Butler's
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mutual Company In Radio Network Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23—A third coast-to-coast radio network system, founded on a non-profit mutual basis, takes its place beside the established broadcasting systems on Dec. 29. The Mutual Broadcasting Company, with stations in the East and Midwest, on that date will be joined by 10 California stations, thus completing its spanning of the nation.

A fresh and distinctive choice of programs comes to the West Coast with this 18-months-old network. For unlike the National and Columbia broadcasting units, which virtually dominate their station outlets, the Mutual chain was formed for the co-operation of independent stations. These include WLW of Cincinnati, a station so powerful as to be called a network in itself; WOR of New York, which has made a name for itself by the unusual excellence of its programs; WGN of the Chicago Tribune, and others of similar calibre.

These stations organized in such a form as to gain the advantage of network co-operation, and yet to retain the peculiar advantages of individual inititive. Already it is a matter of discussion in radio circles that much of the talent engaged for their co-operative programs is of a high and welcome standard.

There is no intention on the part of General Manager Fred Weber to duplicate the output of the established networks—to pit one symphony concert against another, and so on. He is confident that there is ample range for alternate types of programs, involving the sort of competition in originality which is healthy alike for listeners, broadcasters and advertising sponsors.

The Mutual Broadcasting Company is able to make its debut in the West with 10 new stations, for the reason that the Don Lee Broadcasting Company ends its contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System on Dec. 28. A general switching around will provide a new outlet for Columbia through KNX, while the inland California string of McClatchie stations goes over to the NBC.

Lazaro

(Continued from Page 1)

ment's agrarian program, particularly as it was recently applied to the rich cotton-growing Laguna section of Durango and Coahuila states, the President said the breaking up of great estates would not affect Mexico's agricultural economy.

"The greatest wealth," he said, "is that which is best distributed and results in greatest benefits to the people, so that, with the land in good hands, there is more activitly to be noted than before the estates were divided up."

Pointing out that the same laws applied to Mexican and foreign interests in the Laguna as elsewhere in Mexico, President Cardenas gave assurance that owners who lost their land would receive agrarian bonds guaranteed by the products of the land itself.

Long-standing bitterness between the Roman Catholic Church and the Mexican State over laws limiting certain church activities and nationalizing church property is disappearing, he said.

"Day by day the situation improves," he asserted. "Witness Queretaro; witness Aguascalientes; witness Colima (states where closed churches recently have been permitted to reopen).

"The conflict that existed between the groups of the several entities has been gradually dying away."

Of his administration's public works program—irrigation projects to make arid soil fertile, railways and highways to bring remote sections of the country into the national economy—the Executive spoke enthusiastically.

Next year, he said, 60,000,000 pesos ($16,666,000 U. S.) or nearly one fifth the national budget, will be spent for irrigation, while 40,000,000 pesos ($11,111,000 U. S.) will go for railways and 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pesos for highways.

Bethlehem Hymns To Be Radiocast To United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Dec. 23—Radio listeners in the United States will hear a special program from "the little town of Bethlehem," scene of the nativity, tomorrow. The program will consist of singing by an Anglican choir, and a Christmas message by British Consul General Wadsworth. The radiocast is scheduled to begin at 8:50 p. m. (12:50 p. m., E. S. T.).

The station from which the radiocast will come is situated at Ramallah, some 12 miles from Jerusalem, on a hill 2550 feet above sea level. The two 300-foot towers, over an eighth of a mile apart, are a distinctive feature of the landscape. The feet of each tower are mounted on four groups of four porcelain insulators, which bear a total weight of 40 tons between the 16 of them.

Simultaneous Programs

This piece of engineering work was done by convict sailors in the Jerusalem prison said to be the only men available who are accustomed to clambering to any height and working there without losing their balance. Jerusalem, boasting as yet no building higher than five stories, has no "steeple jacks."

The wavelength of the Palestine station is 449.1 meters, or 668 kilocycles. There is provision for a second transmitter on another wavelength, probably 307 meters, so that two simultaneous programs may be given.

In Three Languages

The plant has been installed by the staff of the engineering department of the Palestine Post and Telegraphs, at a cost, including the buildings, of between $150,000 and $175,000.

The arranging of the programs is in the hands of a board, headed by the Director of Education, assisted by advisers drawn from both the Arab and Jewish communities. The three official languages—English, Hebrew and Arabic—will be used in making all announcements. Local talent has been tested for radiocasting possibilities, including Palestine's creditable young symphony orchestra and Jerusalem's string quartet.

Sugar

(Continued from Page 1)

dent must submit his defense in writing, leaving oral arguments to attorneys. President Gomez declared that, as an attorney in good standing at the Cuban bar, he should be permitted to appoint himself as his own counsel.

Coercion Charged

The House of Representatives, in voting to impeach the President, charged him with attempting to use political coercion to stifle opposition to his veto of the army-sponsored $1,500,000 sugar tax bill.

Although most official quarters expected the President's ouster would be concurred in by the Senate, which overrode his sugar tax veto 36 to 6, the results of the court's vote probably will not be known for 10 hours after it is taken.

All indications were that the nation's military "strong man," Col. Fulgencio Batista, sponsor of the bill to provide funds for army-taught rural schools, would emerge victorious in the political battle.

Fascist Threat Seen

President Gomez declared his opposition to the bill was based on a belief its passage would create a danger of educating Cuban young in the "fascist manner."

The President, who would be succeeded by the incumbent Vice-President, Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, held a series of conferences in the presidential palace last night, but those emerging evidenced little hope their chief could be spared the first presidential ouster by impeachment in Cuban history.

If convicted by the Senate, President Gomez could be removed from office within a few hours.

The Senate received the House impeachment charges Tuesday, constituted itself as a court, and sent the documents to President Gomez and three prosecutors from the House. Then it adjourned until the scheduled session today.

New York Leads States In Security Enrollment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Social Security Board reported yesterday New York with 3,433,631 applications, topped the list of states in the number of employees applying for participation in the old-age annuity program. The total number of applications for all states was 22,120,617. The board noted this total was incomplete, since more than 24,000,000 workers are represented on employers' applications.

Pennsylvania was second with 2,165,478 applications, and Illinois third with 1,680,059. Other state totals included: Connecticut, 445,710; Maine, 150,213; Massachusetts, 1,189,203; New Hampshire, 95,590; Rhode Island, 170,032; Vermont, 52,154.

Reports on Turkey Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings disclosed on Dec. 21 that federal agents had failed to uncover any evidence of price-fixing by turkey buyers in 13 states before Thanksgiving.

RITTER & MORRISON
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
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Six of Roosevelt Grandchildren To Spend Christmas at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Christmas festivities began in earnest at the White House at twilight yesterday when President Roosevelt gathered his family around him for the annual reading of Dickens' "Christmas Carol."

After young and old had listened intently an hour to the story about Scrooge and the Crachitts, the President put down the book until this evening, when he will conclude his reading.

When he comes to that famous last line, "and as Tiny Tim observed, 'God bless us every one,'" the whole family from the President's mother down to his little granddaughter, Sara, will be expected to have become imbued with the Christmas spirit.

The large family party, expected for Christmas Day, has already begun to assemble. The President's son, Elliott, has come from Texas with his wife and two children, Ruth Chandler and Elliott Jr. The latter, a five-month-old baby, is making his first visit to the White House.

Daughter in Seattle

Anna Eleanor and Curtis, children of Mrs. Anna Boettiger are here, but their mother will remain in Seattle until inauguration time. John Roosevelt is home from college and Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt are expected with their two children before Friday.

Six of the President's seven grandchildren will be with him on Christmas Day. Some of the cousins will be making each other's acquaintance for the first time.

The one disappointment will be the enforced absence of Franklin Jr. who will spend his Christmas in a Boston hospital. It had been arranged that he and his fiancee, Ethel du Pont, should meet at the White House for Christmas dinner.

Friday will be occupied with family affairs from the examination of filled stockings around the President's bed at dawn until Christmas dinner that night, but tomorrow will be set apart for the dispensation of good will to others. Mrs. Roosevelt will attend three parties for the poor, while the President will greet his entire office and household force, bestowing on each a small gift. Later he will turn on the lights at the community Christmas tree and even later greet 50 Girl Scouts who will sing carols in the East Room.

White House Decorated

The White House has been gaily decorated with lighted Christmas trees and large bunches of poinsettias. In the East Room stands a tall all-silver tree for the enjoyment of the public, while the President has his own candle-lighted tree in the second floor residence quarters.

"Sistie," the President's eldest granddaughter, was hostess to about 40 children at a party where a "story book lady" sang songs about "Mickey Mouse" and the "Jolly Cowboy." Later in the week there will be another party for younger children.

Flight in Nature And Human Flight Compared in Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23— Igor Sikorsky, designer of the transoceanic "Clipper" planes, was so taken with the Franklin Institute's current "Flight in Nature and Human Flight" demonstration when he witnessed it with members of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania on Dec. 18, that he promised to bring his own sons to Philadelphia during the Christmas holidays specially to see it.

The demonstration, which is being given twice daily until the end of the month, following initial showings in connection with the anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight, begins with slow motion movies of birds in flight and continues with actual flights by model airplanes of all types—built by the Philadelphia Model Airplane Association.

Other motion pictures compare the movement of a model China Clipper to the flight of a duck, the antics of a pelican to the stunting of an acrobatic model, and a man-of-war bird to a little silver plane with long wings of the type built for endurance flights.

The demonstration is given in the lecture hall, but those who attend it usually proceed directly to the Hall of Aviation which is filled with interesting exhibits, including one of the early Wright airplanes, and a number of working models demonstrating the principles of aerodynamics.

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Text of Hull's Final Speech at Buenos Aires

Wide World

Mrs. Saavedra Lamas — Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs — Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State — Mrs. Hull

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 23 (AP)—The text of the closing address of Secretary Hull, chairman of the United States delegation, to the Pan-American Peace Conference follows:

Mr. President and members of the conference:

Today this conference for the maintenance of peace holds its last session. Before it adjourns, let me review briefly the major events and actions. One point stands out boldly. No such conference could have had any measure of real success had it not been approached in the spirit with which each of the 21 delegations has approached this one—a spirit of good will and common determination to consolidate the pattern of peace.

The very fact of the conference itself should offer to other quarters of the world an impressive demonstration of the value of concert and co-operation. Whenever 21 nations can foregather in such a spirit and for such purposes, whenever they can act together in due course in the cause of peace, all other nations should find profit in their example.

Tribute to Argentina

Let me here pay tribute to the Argentine nation, whose hospitality we have so greatly enjoyed, and to the President of the Argentine Republic, Agustin P. Justo, whose leadership has lent assurance to our work and whose support of our undertakings has given us the courage to go forward; and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, His Excellency Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, chairman of the conference, who has so ably presided over its sessions; and to the zeal, intelligence and patriotism with which each of the delegations have here joined one another in the actions taken.

With clear vision and high purpose this illustrious body of men and women has co-operated nobly in the results we have reached. As one of your co-workers, I extend to each and every one of you my appreciation, admiration and respect for your splendid achievements.

I am content for others to judge the accomplishments of the conference. I feel, however, that they should prove of historic significance. They are not mere aspirations or pious hopes. They have practical meaning and vital force.

New Mutuality of Aims

To a fuller extent than ever before in a meeting of the American republics, the work of conference and collaboration has been carried on in a spirit of friendly understanding and mutual confidence. Seldom has there been a meeting in which debate has been more marked by mutual consideration, or discussion more concerned with agreement rather than divergence, or in which the delegates have subordinated their individual aims and desires for the sake of the common objective they have had before them.

If I am correctly informed, for the first time in the history of inter-American conferences projects of fundamental import have been presented by the unanimous action of all of the delegations. If this procedure has been adopted, it has been because all of us have felt that only by unanimity could we succeed in assuring ourselves of the complete fulfillment of that which we have sought to attain.

The conference has widened the range of co-operation by the American republics both for the maintenance of peace and for the promotion of their common welfare. The program here adopted is broader and more basic than ever before. New foundations have been laid.

Definite Achievement

In a broad way, the program contemplates the mobilization of the peoples of this hemisphere in the effort to bring their combined moral influence to bear upon the solution of controversies, upon the defense of their common interest of the peace of the continent, and upon the maintenance of the fundamental principles of international law upon which the stability of the international order is dependent.

We believe this public opinion to be more than a passive element in the life of our peoples; we believe it to be a powerful force which must be brought to bear upon our common problems and which can give vitality and effectiveness to the efforts we are making for their solution.

The 21 American republics have, by the conventions adopted at this conference, co-ordinated and made effective the existing machinery for the maintenance of peace. Such agreements as the Kellogg-Briand Pact have been handicapped by lack of implementation; other agreements have created the initial machinery of peace, but have failed to provide ways and means to assure its successful operation. By the agreements adopted at this conference, we now have a method of consultation which is capable of enhancing the efficiency of the peace pacts already in existence and of assisting the parties to them in carrying out the obligations they entail.

Based on Good Will

Without real identification of purpose among us all, without common understanding and, unless we—all of us—had the same goal in view, the system of consultation might be considered a poor, a sterile plan. But with a continuation of the good will which now exists and with, as I hope, an ever increasing purpose of real co-operation, consultation lies necessarily at the basis of all agreement on this continent. Without it no plans of common action could be made effective. We pledge ourselves to consult; we also rely upon our sense of our individual national needs and the recognition of our common interest in the maintenance of peace to meet such situations as may arise.

The American republics have not only entered into a solemn agreemnet to consult one another should any one of them be threatened or attacked at home and seek to give effect to a common and solidary policy of neutrality; but more than that, they have undertaken to assume a common and solidary attitude toward an attack from abroad. This they have done in a way consistent with their sovereignty and independence and their ultimate right to make decisions in accordance with their own national legislation.

Meet as Equals

They meet as equals before the law. They have formally disclaimed any purpose of intervening in one another's domestic affairs. They recognize their collective concern in the safety of each and all of their number if any non-American power should offer a threat to the peace of this continent. Thus, the national security of each individual American republic has become the common interest of all.

The 21 republics could have taken no more significast step in promoting conditions of both regional and world peace than by making their unanimous and unequivocal declaration for equality of commercial treatment and for the lowering of the barriers obstructing trade.

They have emphasized their will for peace by manifesting their intention to pursue the economic policies which alone afford the firm foundation for peace. They are persuaded that a flourishing commerce is a strong link to bind nations together; that a freer interchange of goods and services inevitably operates to relieve economic distress, to increase employment, to improve standards of living, and to add to the material happiness of their peoples.

Cultural Advancement

Furthermore, union of common purpose must include facilities for physical and intellectual exchange. This conference has made striking advances in this field, of having facilitated the construction of a Pan-American highway, arranged for exchange of students and professors, and made plans for scientific and artistic co-operation in a degree heretofore unknown.

Such, in brief summary, are the outstanding accomplishments of this conference. The fact stands out that a great inter-American conference has met, and in a spirit of mutual trust and common purpose has worked out detailed and practical measures for the preservation of peace.

We turn now to something more fundamental than the actual accomplishments of the conference as they appear on the records of the treaties and resolutions adopted. I have in mind the spirit which animates the individual American republics and which is the firmest guarantee of their written word. That spirit is latent in their democratic institutions which we believe to be the basis upon which the good faith of nations must ultimately rest.

If, in the words of the President of my country, "democracy is still the hope of the world," then it is for us to guard with a jealous eye our chosen form of government and to further in every possible way the education of our people in the process of self-government. The necessity for such education cannot be overemphasized. Freedom is the soil from which peace springs. From the institutions of a free people arise those conditions of stability of governments so essential for the preservation of lasting peace. Therefore we are joined in a common determination to make our countries safe for peace.

There is no need for this conception to be limited to the American nations. There is an imperative necessity for its immediate world-wide application.

Surely the time has come for every nation of the world to take inventory and to examine its own purposes and policies. Like individuals, nations must learn to forgive and forget the injuries done them by fellow nations. And in contemplating the future peace and welfare of humanity, we can and must speak in a spirit of entire friendliness to all nations and all people of today.

Democracies today are free to express the desire of all peoples for peace. While favoring the maintenance of a military power adequate to guard their security and to protect their national interest against aggression, they continue to work for peace by every practicable means. They believe that future peace can be assured by the development of public opinion everywhere that will utterly repudiate the acts and utterances of statesmen propagating doctrines of militarism.

We conceive modern civilization to be incompatible with war. It follows that a policy that contemplates frequent wars and decries the possibility of prolonged peace is in its practical effects a policy highly conducive to war. It merely provides a breathing spell for preparation for war.

This philosophy would destroy the spirit of all peace. It would merely give an armistice during which armaments are built up, soldiers are trained, munition dumps are filled, economic machinery is perverted to the uses of future war. This philosophy and these portentous conditions unfortunately prevail in many parts of the world today. These are conditions which breed war. They do not foster peace.

Most War Preventable

Why should statesmen, looking only to the past, insist that war is inevitable? If history shows that wars have been frequent, it likewise shows that enlightened statesmanship could have prevented most of them. War is not an act of God but a crime of man.

War is something that is provoked by evil passions. Hate, fear, greed, vain glory, the lust for power: These are the progenitors of war.

If peoples tolerated war in the past, it has become impossible for them to do so any longer. For the instruments of destruction which have been invented are now so devastating in their effects that compromise with them is no longer possible. To attempt to humanize war is to attempt the impossible. We must destroy war or war will destroy us. I do not believe that peoples will passivley accept the conclusion that because men since time immemorial have died on battlefields, they have no choice but to continue to die on battlefields in the future.

The free peoples of the world have come to reject the theory that war is natural and inevitable. They are no longer thrilled by the panoply of the militarists, nor are they carried away by the hysteria of propaganda for war. They know that the love of power is a thing of evil. They would cry "halt" to any who, through love of power, would break the peace. Glory is not to be achieved by the march of armies and the death of men.

Peace to Dictate Leaders

Those who sit in the masters' seats and shape the destinies of other men are under the most imperative of mandates to leave no course which may avoid war unexplored. The real patriots and the real heroes of the future will be the leaders who find and follow the road to peace.

I keenly feel that, in our labors here, we have done more than to co-ordinate the machinery to preserve the peace of our own republics. I cannot emphasize too strongly that we are in no sense moving toward a policy of continental isolation. We are not lured by the mirage of self-containment; we are aware of its perils. In a close-knit, inter-dependent world, we see the folly of seeking to build a Chinese wall around a hemisphere. Our purpose is not to isolate this continent, but to chart our own path to peace, and thereby, set a practical example to other parts of the world.

Of what could there be greater need today than for the example given by us here of opening the door to peace; here by practical action we have demonstrated that there can be a common collaboration to this end. Here we have revitalized international law, and here we have renewed those finer relationships between nations upon which, in the last analysis, freedom, peace, prosperity and civilization itself depend.

Must Heal World Disorder

In recent years the entire international order has suffered severe dislocation; the relations between nations have become increasingly confused and chaotic, and human progress has been obstructed. These conditions require prompt attention and remedy. We must diminish the dangers attendant upon conditions of moral isolation and intensified nationalism. This we seek to do by encouraging a world-wide reaffirmation of the principle of the honorable maintenance of obligations, of full faith in the given word, and of fair dealing between equal partners. Such qualities in the conduct of nations are essential conditions for the betterment of their relations and for the consolidation of peace.

And so, in this last hour, when our co-operative efforts here for the common welfare are at a close, and when each of us is about to return to his own country, let us do so with a continued faith and hope.

We here have witnessed significant advances toward the establishment of a permanent peace for this hemisphere.

Let us each go our way determined to carry forward our program and to emblazon upon the banners of our republics the spirit in which it was conceived.

Let us return to our particular problems and duties pledging that we will, individually and collectively, reject the counsels of force.

Let us hold out to a darkened world the beacon of a just and permanent peace which we pledge ourselves to maintain on this American continent.

May the spirit and the example which we have consecrated here be of avail throughout the world.

Roosevelt's Plan Is Well Advanced At Peace Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, declaring intervention by one American country in another's affairs is "inadmissible."

5. A Central American recommendation for solidarity among the American republics. It provides for consultation if the rights of any American state are damaged; prohibits territorial conquest, intervention and collection of debts by force; declares all disagreements among American republics must be submitted to arbitration, and expresses the legal equality of all the American republics.

6. A Chilean recommendation for negotiation of bilateral arms limitation agreements.

7. A Uruguayan resolution denouncing use of poison gas, liquid fire and bacteria in warfare.

Avoided League Connection

The peace proposal to which the United States declined to adhere provided that nonmembers of the League of Nations which signed the Kellogg-Briand Antiwar Agreement and the Argentine Antiwar Pact of 1933 co-operate with the League in its attempts to prevent and end wars.

A major economic recommendation which won unanimous approval of delegates was that of the United States for lowering tariff barriers and giving all the American republics equal trade opportunities.

There were many resolutions for the spread of peace propaganda, for improving cultural relations among the American republics, and for clarifying and compiling the facts of inter-American international law.

One general resolution left the door open for Canada to sign the conventions approved by the parley if she wishes.

Summing-Up Speeches End Peace Parley

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Pan-American peace conference, which in three weeks has set up machinery to discuss all war threats to the American continents, drew to its close today with a plea for settlement of the Bolivian-Paraguayan territorial dispute.

Other than a resolution that Bolivia and Paraguay finish their border dispute, the chief business of the formal closing ceremony late in the afternoon consisted of speeches by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Argentine Foreign Minister Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas and the head of the Peruvian delegation, Carlos Concha.

Scope of Speakers

The speakers were expected to review the peace achievements of the conference and to urge their continuance of the next Pan-American conference scheduled to be held in Lima, Peru, in 1938. Another resolution expressing hope for quick peace in Spain—the mother country of 18 of the 21 participating American republics—was expected to be adopted before Dr. Saavedra Lamas signaled the close of the sessions.

The dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay has been hanging fire since the two nations ended their three-year Chaco war by an armistice last June.

Brightens Peace Outlook

The Bolivian-Paraguayan peace efforts—conducted by a separate Chaco peace conference in operation 18 months—was intensified by the prospective arrival today of Paraguayan Foreign Minister Juan Stefanich.

He accepted the urgent invitation of Argentine President Augustin Justo and other delegates after Chaco neutrals decided to try to use the atmosphere of the I. A. C. peace sessions to instill a spirit of compromise in the two disputant nations.

After hearing the Hull speech, Dr. Saavedra Lamas and Dr. Concha speeches, the delegates were to start signing the 69 accords approved during the sessions opened by President Roosevelt Dec. 1.

This task is expected to occupy several days.

U. S. Peace Delegates To Pass Christmas In Buenos Aires Summer

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other members of the United States delegation to the Pan-American peace conference will have Christmas dinner outdoors, in the garden of the United States Embassy, now green in the early Argentine summer.

They will be guests of United States Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell.

The next day, Secretary Hull and most of the United States group are scheduled to embark for New York aboard the liner Southern Cross.

Mrs. Burton Musser, a member of the Utah State Legislature, and R. Henry Norweb, United States Minister to Bolivia, both of whom were conference delegates, are to leave tomorrow by airplane. Mrs. Musser will go to Salt Lake City, while Mr. Norweb flies to Washington.

Another United States representative, Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, plans to leave by airplane Saturday for Cleveland with his wife.

Charles G. Fenwick, professor of international law at Bryn Mawr College, who also was a United States delegate, is scheduled to take a plane Sunday to return to Philadelphia.

The exodus of delegates has started. Louis Manuel Debayle, Modesto Valle and Gen. Jose Maria Moncada of Nicaragua departed by airplane, as did Manuel Jiminez and Carlos Brennes of Costa Rica.

Vandenberg Praises Pan-American Success

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Pan-American peace conference was praised Dec. 21 as "an adventure of great psychological value" by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a leading minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Characterizing the general objectives of the parley as "superb" he added it would be "impossible to form an opinion on its specific accomplishments" until full texts of all agreements are available.

"One puzzling thing about the conference," Senator Vandenberg said, "is how some of the South American republics can maintain their obligations to the League of Nations, and at the same time adhere to a Western Hemisphere accord."

Whether the Buenos Aires agreements must be ratified by the Senate, he added, must remain "uncertain until we know the full scope of the measures involved."

The consultative peace plan was praised as "an excellent idea" by Senator Pope (D), of Idaho.

"I have long believed in consultation between nations in the interests of peace," he said.

Senator Pope said although there was "only a fine line between agreements the executive may enter into and those which may be dignified as treaties," he believed the peace plan would require Senate ratification.

Child Roller Skating In Road Ruled Vehicle

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 23 (AP)—A child, roller skating on a highway, is a vehicle, not a pedestrian.

Judge W. H. Hunter so ruled on Dec. 21, awarding $1781 damages to James B. Maas, 12, run down by J. O. Workman's automobile.

The defendant's plea that the boy was on the right side of paving, disregarding warnings that pedestrians should use the opposite side was of no avail, Judge Hunter held, because young Maas was traveling "by mechanical means."

Washington Knew His Apples Like Troops

WARRENTON, Va., Dec. 23 (AP)—George Washington was a good orchardist, says a modern grower of fruit after studying a lease made by the first President.

Frederick Bartenstein, a Washington and Lee University graduate and an orchard manager, found the record of the lease given by Washington to George Russell, of Faquier county, March 17, 1760. It gave detailed specifications for the spacing, pruning and fencing of apple and peach trees.

"The methods used by Washington in 1760 are the same now employed in many instances," said Mr. Bartenstein.

Hearing on Dr. Frank Set Tentatively for Jan. 6-7

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23 (AP)—The executive committee of the University of Wisconsin board of regents has set Jan. 6 and 7 as tentative dates for an open hearing on charges against Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university. The committee announced it had turned down a plea of Dr. Frank for additional time to prepare a defense against the charges made Dec. 16 by Harold M. Wilkie, president of the board.

"In view of the publicity surrounding this case," a formal statement read, "it is essential that it be disposed of as quickly as possible. . . . And if possible decided one way or the other in advance of the legislative session." The committee said it would poll the members of the board to ascertain if the hearing dates would be desirable.

Aid for Navy Transport

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Three naval auxiliary vessels were ordered Dec. 21 to proceed from Manila to Chinwangtao, China, to assist the navy transport Chaumont which has been aground in Chinwangtao Harbor since Dec. 16.

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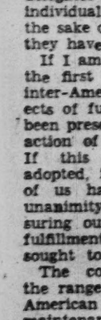

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CHM-12-36

Toronto Maple Leaf Manager Hints at Retiring From Active Trips With Team

Conn Smythe Mild As He Plans to Withdraw

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	8	3	4	36	29	19
Rangers	8	3	5	41	31	19
Boston	7	2	6	40	40	16
Chicago	2	5	7	15	28	9
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	9	2	6	43	40	20
Americans	6	3	6	36	40	15
Toronto	7	1	7	42	39	15
Montreal	4	5	7	30	36	13

Results Dec. 22
Toronto 4, Boston 2
Americans 3, Montreal 1.
Canadiens 4, Chicago 1

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Short, sandy-haired J. Conn Smythe, head man of the Toronto Maple Leafs and usually a turbulent figure in hockey circles, was mild mannered during his brief stay here yesterday. During the afternoon visiting hours, during the progress of the hockey game at the Garden—won by the Leafs, 4-2—and after the contest, Smythe failed to arouse any verbal tirades against his pet target, Art Ross of the Bruins.

In fact this dynamic hockey figure who has stormed and fumed for years at officials, governors, hockey players and fans really hinted that he might retire from his aggressive tactics. He stated yesterday at a noon luncheon that this might be his last trip. "Most of the old hockey writers are gone, my own enthusiasm has sobered and when these kids of ours attain experience, I'm going to let others take on the dramatics." Of course it won't be his last trip, but unless some untoward incident arouses the fiery Smythe, he will eventually become more and more the executive and abandon the managerial reins.

The Leafs verified the confidence Smythe has in the team when they ran up a three-goal lead against the Bruins and then proceeded to stave off a late rush of the Hub players. The Leafs are building a new and younger team, replacing the veterans, and yesterday they brought five players who had never been in Boston before, Gordon Drillon, Harold Broda, Reg Hamilton, Sylvanus Apps and Jimmy Fowler.

Third Straight

In beating the Bruins they won their third straight and totaled six victories in their last eight games with two of their best scorers, Buzz Boll and Chuck Conacher, on the shelf through injury. With the return of these two, the only visible weakness of the Toronto skaters is the defense. Horner and Fowler play well, but the Day-Hamilton combine is weak.

Yesterday Smythe paid flowery tribute to King Clancy, retired defenseman of the club. It seems that Clancy was over-exerting himself handing out countless body checks to fellows much bigger and heavier, and after more than 10 years of such campaigning he was showing signs of wear and tear in every respect except courage. Smythe decided Clancy had done enough for the Leafs and retired him to general utility speaker and good-will man. He did not make this trip.

Day Has Long Record

Next on the list for voluntary retirement is Happy Day, defenseman, who has patrolled the outer-guard of the team beginning with the 1924 Toronto St. Pats. Day has the longest consecutive playing record on the team, and if he wished to retire tomorrow the Leaf management would maintain him on full salary for the balance of the season.

Contrary to expectations, the Maple Leaf Gardens is far ahead of last year in financial receipts for professional hockey. Although the team won only one game in the first seven played, the Toronto fans are keenly interested in the progress of the new youngsters. Smythe attributes this interest to the fact that these players are developed under Eddie Powers at Syracuse.

Did the Wise Thing

The Toronto manager believes both the Bruins and Detroit did the wise thing in shifting their minor league "farms" to other cities. He contends that the Toronto fans read about the "farm" players and when they are brought up they are more interested in seeing them than in having them around regularly as minor leaguers.

In the game last night the Bruins were disappointing. Only Thompson in goal and the so-called third line of Cowley, Getliffe and Sands matched the play of the Leafs. Many possible scoring chances were lost by the locals when they proved unable to shoot or pass the puck. Eddie Shore had one of his bad nights, costing the Bruins two goals by faulty covering of attackers.

Late Getting Started

Too often lately the Bruins have been late in getting under way. Against Detroit a couple of weeks ago the Wings ran in three goals before the Bruins struck their stride. Against Americans here last Tuesday the New Yorkers led 2-0 at the end of the first period and in Detroit the Bruins again were trailing 2-0 in the first period. Here last night the Leafs took a 1-0 lead in the first period and then ran in two more goals before the Bruins tallied.

Jackson with two goals, Thoms and Drillon with one each were Toronto scorers with Horner, Apps and Drillon assisting. The Bruins goals came from the sticks of Cowley and Sands with Getliffe assisting on each goal and Jerwa and Sands getting one assist each. Three of the Toronto goals were scored against the Portland-Shore defense.

Some 14,000 fans attended the game, the second largest crowd of the local season.

Smythe Donates Hockey Plaque

Conny Smythe took an active interest in the development of amateur hockey in these parts yesterday when he donated a silver plaque to the Old Colony Hockey League. This league comprises 12 teams in and around Brockton, East Bridgewater and other towns. Although Smythe knew little about the league he liked the idea of helping promote interest.

Bill Stewart, hockey referee and baseball umpire, also is interested in the league and has donated a trophy for the high scorer. W. M.

'Ice Follies' Coming to The Boston Garden

With interest quickened by a recent amateur skating carnival, and with a hint of what may be expected, by a view of the consummate skill of Evelyn Chandler in the recent Ski Show, Boston ice-skating followers are eagerly awaiting the coming of that all-professional, all-star skating carnival listed as the "Ice Follies of 1937" to Boston Garden on Jan. 6 and 7.

The gay blades of a star-studded cast, headed by Roy Shipstad and featuring Bess Ehrhardt, dazzling 19-year-old "Venus of the Ice" of Superior, Wis., and the nearest rival of Sonja Henie, will appear before a glittering backdrop of scenic lighting, costume effects and special music, with a total of 50 skating brilliants recruited from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The setting proposed for this coming carnival of flashing blades can only be described as magnificent, with an ice surface of varied color pattern, glittering and fantastic backgrounds and an ensemble of skating beauty.

Skating in itself is an art and when these outstanding stars dramatize a big ice carnival in all the splendor of a Ziegfeld production something new in the sporting and skating world is destined to thrill the Boston fans, always enthusiastic for something different.

An international flavor is given the show by the Austrian pair skating champions, Idi Papez and Kari Zwack, who are making their first professional appearance in the "Ice Follies." The Austrian pair titleholders are an acrobatic team that has no comparison throughout the world.

Others to be seen are Valerie and Laverne, America's youngest girl skating team; the Four Nelson Sisters; Proctor and Wold, famous dancing skaters; the co-ed from Carlton College, Lois Dworshak, in a number called "Truckin' on the Ice," and Laverne Busher, queen of the Texas Centennial ice revue, in a fantasy in blue. Comedy will be rampant, and in that respect "Boston hasn't seen anything yet," until it glimpses Shipstad and Johnson.

Jackson, Markle And Keating Still 1-2-3 in Standing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Art Jackson of Syracuse, his teammate, Markle, and Jack Keating of Providence were still one-two-three today in the International-American Hockey League scoring race, retaining the same relative positions they held a week ago when the official statistics were published by the league secretary.

In the last week Jackson improved his standing from 19 to 25 points, Markle advanced from 18 to 22 and Keating from 17 to 20.

Still another Syracuse player, Doran, held third place in the western division with 17 points, and an equal number of scoring credits gave Philadelphia's Hextall second place behind Keating in the East. Another Philadelphian, Mason, and Kuhn of Providence were tied for third in the East with 15 points each.

Church of Syracuse was penalized only once during the last week, but his position of leading bad man in the league was in no way threatened. He has been ordered from the ice 21 times, while Ayres of Philadelphia, his nearest competitor, has suffered but 13 banishments. A penalty called on Church last night will not be counted until next week's standings are released.

The 16 high scorers listed were:

	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Jackson, Syracuse	10	15	25
Markle, Syracuse	8	14	22
Keating, Providence	7	13	20
Doran, Syracuse	6	11	17
Hextall, Philadelphia	10	7	17
Convey, Syracuse	6	10	16
Mason, Philadelphia	8	7	15
Kuhn, Providence	9	6	15
Asmundsen, New Haven	4	10	14
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	8	6	14
Duguid, Providence	10	4	14
Saunders, Springfield	5	9	14
Smith, Philadelphia	8	6	14
Wares, Philadelphia	5	8	13
Klein, New Haven	6	6	12
Starr, Pittsburgh	2	10	12

Pittsburgh May See Two Changes In Grid Coaches

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23 (AP)—Sporting circles buzzed last night with reports Pittsburgh may lose two of its three "major league" football coaches, including the "Little Clipper" from Notre Dame, who led Duquesne to upset triumphs over Pitt and Marquette.

John Phillip Smith, the Duke's coach, declared he was too busy preparing his boys for their Orange Bowl assignment against Mississippi State to talk about the matter.

But the erstwhile star guard, who left Notre Dame in 1929 and started coaching at Trinity, is known to have refused to sign a one-year contract tendered him before the Pitt game.

The reports were he had three definite offers, one from a Big Ten Conference college. Before coming to Duquesne Smith coached at North Carolina State, Newark Academy and Georgetown.

Judge Walter P. Steffen, of Chicago, returned last fall to help his alma mater, Carnegie Tech, clear up a muddled coaching situation, with the student body then clamoring for a change.

The judge is understood to have informed the Tech authorities he doesn't think the plan of serving part time away from his bench duties will work out and to have suggested an entirely new setup, with a well established coach, who may pick his own staff of assistants.

Howard Harpster has been head coach at Tech for several seasons.

Duquesne won seven games this year, dropped contests to West Virginia Wesleyan and Detroit. Carnegie Tech beat Temple and New York University, losing six.

The University of Pittsburgh undoubtedly will stand pat with Dr. John Bane (Jock) Sutherland, now in California with his team for a Rose Bowl tussle against Washington.

Wightman Challenge Accepted

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday announced acceptance of Great Britain's challenge for the Wightman Cup, and tentatively set next Aug. 20 and 21 as the dates for the annual international play at West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills. The cup has been in competition since 1923. The United States has been victorious in competition since 1923. The United States has been victorious in the competition, between teams of women players, since 1930.

International Hockey League
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	7	5	3	37	35	19
Philadelphia	7	4	6	42	37	18
Providence	8	0	8	39	46	16
New Haven	6	2	8	36	41	14
Western Division						
Syracuse	6	2	6	66	43	18
Pittsburgh	7	2	5	42	23	16
Cleveland	3	2	9	31	39	8

Results Dec. 22
New Haven 3, Syracuse 1.

Successful Year For Brown Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown sports teams turned in the most successful year in sports in a decade with 103 triumphs and 76 losses. Seven contests were tied. The varsity soccer team was undefeated and won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League title. The Bruin defeated Yale in baseball twice and in basketball and hockey.

The varsity baseball, varsity basketball, varsity soccer, varsity hockey and freshman football, freshman golf and freshman tennis teams, all compiled outstanding records. The varsity swimmers and wrestlers and soccer kickers won New England titles, and the varsity track forces finished second in their New England title meet.

Now as the year's end finds winter sports activity closed until after the holiday recess, Brown has a lengthy record of triumphs. With the exception of varsity football, no Bruin varsity team has lost a contest since the third Providence College baseball game last May 25, when Brown fell 6 to 8.

The 10-inning triumph over Yale in baseball with Perry Elrod pounding out a circuit drive in the extra frame for a Frank Merriwell finish the overtime triumph over Yale in hockey, the baseball triumphs over Columbia, Harvard, Providence College, Rhode Island and Yale, the basketball triumphs over Rhode Island and Yale in successive games, the halting of Amherst's winning streak in dual track, and the soccer triumphs over Yale and Dartmouth are some of the outstanding victories of the year. The varsity football team had to be content with the championship of Rhode Island.

Swings Potent Bat

By a Staff Photographer.

Center Fielder Wally Berger, Whose Heavy Bludgeon Drove In 91 Runs for the Boston Bees During the 1936 National League Baseball Season

Berger and Cuccinello Led Bees in Driving Across Runs

Wally Berger, Tony Cuccinello, Gene Moore and Buck Jordan were Bill McKechnie's leading run producers last season, it was revealed today with the release of 1936 National League miscellaneous averages. Berger ranked twelfth throughout the circuit with a slugging percentage of .483, made possible by 91 runs batted in in 534 official trips to the plate. He had a total-base record of 258 in 138 games.

Cuccinello's record, although he ranked far below Berger in the slugging percentage column, was also worthy of considerable praise. Tony punched out a total of 227 bases in 565 times at bat and drove across 86 runs, only five less than the blond outfielder. The Italian's slugging average was .402.

Moore batted in 87 runs and Jordan one less. Gene hit into only five double plays in the course of 151 games, which emphasizes his speed getting down to first base. The Texan's run-producing percentage of .449 placed him twenty-second among league regulars.

The only leadership won by a Boston player in the miscellaneous averages went to Hal Lee, who grounded or lined into 23 double plays.

In the team ranking, the Bees stood seventh with only the Brooklyn Dodgers below them. The locals had the lowest total base record, the fewest runs batted in and hit into the most double plays.

Mel Ott, the little Giant of the Polo Grounds, was the league's most effective slugger with a .588 figure. He smashed home 135 runs. Joe Medwick topped the New York outfielder by three runs in the runs-batted-in column, but his percentage figure was several points lower.

Club Records on Total Bases, Slugging Percentages, Runs Batted In, Bases on Balls, Strikeouts, Hit by Pitcher, and Hit Into Double Plays

Club	G	AB	TB	SP	RBI	BB	SO	HP	Hit Into DP
St. Louis	155	5517	2370	.410	733	442	577	15	125
Philadelphia	154	5405	2189	.401	683	481	583	21	121
Pittsburgh	156	5504	2220	.397	732	517	594	29	132
New York	154	5440	2163	.395	687	431	453	35	114
Chicago	154	5409	2130	.393	707	491	643	32	130
Cincinnati	154	5393	2002	.368	674	419	584	34	121
Boston	151	5478	1949	.356	594	532	583	31	146
Brooklyn	156	5575	1966	.352	599	396	486	23	114
Totals		43901	16962	.386	5403	3463	4303	219	1003

Name and Club	G	AB	TB	Slugging PC	RBI	BB	SO	HP	Hit Into DP
Ott, New York	150	526	314	.588	135	111	61	6	9
Camilli, Philadelphia	151	530	309	.5773	102	116	84	3	7
Mize, St. Louis	126	414	239	.5772	93	80	33	1	4
Medwick, St. Louis	155	638	367	.5750	138	34	33	4	14
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	156	685	364	.532	94	74	28	3	15
Klein, Chicago-Philadelphia	148	601	311	.518	104	49	50	..	6
Collins, St. Louis	153	577	151	.504	48	50	4	..	6
Phelps, Brooklyn	116	310	156	.496	67	27	18	3	6
Lombardi, Cincinnati	122	397	193	.4961	68	19	16	7	15
Demaree, Chicago	154	605	300	.4958	96	48	30	1	20
J. Moore, Philadelphia	134	472	233	.494	68	26	22	1	13
Berger, Boston	138	534	258	.483	91	53	44	8	13
Goodman, Cincinnati	138	489	233	.476	71	38	53	9	12
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	156	599	285	.474	78	118	31	8	7
Herman, Chicago	153	632	297	.470	93	50	39	1	16
J. Martin, St. Louis	143	572	268	.469	76	58	66	1	11
Suhr, Pittsburgh	150	583	272	.467	118	95	34	2	14
Herman, Cincinnati	119	380	174	.458	71	39	26	1	11
Lalbe, New York	101	337	154	.4569	67	37	41	1	5
Wilson, Brooklyn	52	173	79	.4566	25	14	25	2	1
Cuyler, Cincinnati	144	547	257	.453	74	47	67	2	7
Cronin, Boston	131	537	265	.449	67	40	60	3	5
Hartnett, Chicago	121	424	188	.443	66	30	36	6	12
Ripple, New York	96	311	137	.441	47	28	15	1	6
S. Martin, St. Louis	92	333	146	.440	41	29	27	1	8
Terry, New York	79	229	97	.424	39	19	19	..	7
O'Dea, Chicago	80	189	80	.423	38	38	28	..	6
Moore, New York	152	649	273	.421	63	37	27	6	3
Gill, Chicago	71	174	73	.420	28	13	19	1	2
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	125	372	156	.419	31	17	42	1	8
Bartell, New York	145	510	213	.418	42	40	38	5	9
Scarsella, Cincinnati	115	485	200	.413	65	14	36	2	10
Leslie, New York	117	417	170	.408	54	23	16	2	15
Jordan, Boston	138	555	226	.4054	66	45	22	2	20
Hassett, Brooklyn	156	655	267	.4047	82	35	17	4	9
Mancuso, New York	139	519	210	.4046	63	39	28	1	14
Jensen, Pittsburgh	153	606	281	.404	56	16	19	6	14
Cuccinello, Boston	150	565	227	.402	86	58	49	2	12
Atwood, Philadelphia	71	192	77	.401	29	11	15	2	5
Walker, Cincinnati	92	288	103	.3992	21	35	32	2	4
Stripp, Brooklyn	110	439	175	.3986	60	22	12	..	10
L. Waner, Pittsburgh	106	414	165	.3985	51	31	5	..	8
Passeau, Philadelphia	50	78	31	.397	7	2	29	..	3
Hack, Chicago	149	561	220	.392	78	89	39	2	14
Myers, Cincinnati	98	323	126	.3900	27	28	56	..	5
Allen, Philadelphia-Chicago	121	496	194	.3895	44	17	38	2	13
Davis, St. Louis	112	361	141	.388	59	35	34	3	13
Watkins, Phila-Brooklyn	124	434	168	.3870	48	43	47	5	4
Haslin, Philadelphia-Boston	52	168	65	.3869	17	8	14	..	7
Sulik, Philadelphia	122	404	156	.386	36	40	32	1	10
Brubaker, Pittsburgh	145	554	213	.384	102	50	98	4	17
Norris, Philadelphia	154	581	222	.382	78	39	79	3	18
Chiozza, Philadelphia	144	572	217	.379	46	37	39	6	3
Young, Pittsburgh	156	679	257	.3717	77	20	53	1	9
Cavarretta, Chicago	134	458	172	.376	58	17	36	5	8
Whitney, Boston-Phila.	124	451	169	.375	64	39	37	2	14
Frey, Brooklyn	148	534	195	.3721	60	71	56	4	13
Riggs, Cincinnati	141	538	200	.3717	67	38	33	7	13
Todd, Pittsburgh	78	267	99	.3707	38	11	24	2	4
Lavagetto, Pittsburgh	80	197	73	.3705	24	15	13	2	6
Moore, St. Louis	143	590	218	.369	87	47	37	12	1
Galan, Chicago	145	575	210	.3652	81	67	50	2	9
Thompson, Boston	106	380	97	.3646	36	31	13	1	5
Walters, Philadelphia	34	121	44	.364	18	7	15	..	3
Whitehead, New York	154	632	225	.356	47	99	32	7	18
Grace, Philadelphia	86	221	78	.353	32	34	30	..	4
Jurges, Chicago	118	439	150	.350	42	31	38	2	10
Byrd, Cincinnati	50	141	49	.348	15	11	11	..	4
Durocher, St. Louis	136	510	177	.347	38	39	47	2	18
Lopez, Boston	138	428	147	.3480	50	41	41	2	15
Campbell, Cincinnati	89	238	81	.3445	40	43	14	1	6
Wilson, Philadelphia	85	230	79	.3434	27	12	21	..	7
Bucher, Brooklyn	110	370	127	.3432	41	28	27	..	6
Garibaldi, St. Louis	71	232	79	.341	30	16	30	2	4
Lee, Boston	153	565	190	.336	64	52	80	2	23
Cooney, Brooklyn	120	507	170	.335	30	24	15	..	11
Kampouris, Cincinnati	123	356	118	.332	46	24	46	1	7
Gelbert, St. Louis	93	280	92	.329	27	25	26	..	13
Schulte, Pittsburgh	76	238	78	.328	17	20	20	1	4
Chapman, Cincinnati	98	319	70	.320	22	18	19	1	2
Frisch, St. Louis	93	362	98	.317	26	36	16	1	9
Urbanski, Boston	122	494	156	.316	36	21	42	6	14
Ogrodowski, St. Louis	94	327	74	.313	20	10	20	1	8
Cautreaux, Brooklyn	75	51	22	.310	18	9	7	1	1
Padden, Pittsburgh	98	281	86	.306	31	32	41	..	7
Cosgarst, Boston	104	367	111	.303	44	19	37	5	13

College Basketball Results

Baylor 37, Daniel Baker 15.
DePauw 35, Evansville 29.
Indiana State 36, Centenary 29.
Long Island 41, Marshall 23.
Nebraska 39, Ohio State 23.
Purdue 36, Xavier 23.
Southeastern 36, Columbia C. of P. 17.
St. Peters 31, Fordham 28.

College Chess Results

Harvard 3, Princeton 3.
Harvard 3, Dartmouth 0.
Princeton 3, Yale 0.
Yale ½, Dartmouth ½.

College Wrestling Result

Michigan 20, New York A. C. 11.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pat Abbott, public links amateur golfer and movie extra, won Southern California open golf with 281.

Three Years Ago

Connie Mack, 71, announced he had no intention of retiring from baseball after 54 years in sports.

Five Years Ago

Chick Meehan signed as head of physical education department and football coach of Manhattan.

Age Limit of 21 For State Junior Golf Tournament

The junior amateur golfers were given a surprise today when the Massachusetts Golf Association announced that the age limit had been increased to 21 years. That is as high, if not the highest, in the nation.

The basis of play in the junior state golf for 1937 has changed in many respects. It is planned to hold the caddie championship at a date prior to those selected for the juniors. This is to permit the eight caddies with the lowest medal scores in the caddie championship to enter the qualifying round.

The juniors will have an 18-hole medal qualifying round, and any member or junior member of a club belonging to the M. G. A., who has not reached his twenty-first birthday on the day of said qualifying round, shall be entitled to enter. As in years past, 32 will qualify at medal play for the match play and the winner of this match play will be the titlist.

As an innovation and trial, this year there will be a junior-junior division for the purpose of keeping the interest of the younger players in the tournament and giving them experience in tournament play. This division will consist of 16 low medal scores made by those boys who have not reached their seventeenth birthday on the date of the qualifying round and who do not qualify in the first 32 of the regular junior division.

This high age limit for the juniors may result in later protests. Several players, who automatically dropped out of the junior division in the past year or two, are again eligible to enter the tournament, since they have not yet reached their twenty-first birthday.

W. M.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Baseball's Hall of Fame

About a year ago the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America and a few other persons were asked to vote on which baseball players should be honored by having their names placed in the "Hall of Fame," which is to be dedicated at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1939, the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the great game. At that time the selectors were asked to send in the names of five players in the era previous to 1900 and 10 in the era since 1900. It was the intention of those sponsoring the poll to have plaques made in honor of all of those players who should receive 75 per cent of the votes and placed in the "Hall of Fame." But, due to the wide variety of choices, not one of those players who would be classed as of the earlier period received the required number of votes, while only five of those who have played the game since 1900 were chosen. They were Tyrus Raymond Cobb, George Herman Ruth, John Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson and Walter Perry Johnson. Their plaques have been made and will be placed in the museum at Cooperstown by the first of the year.

Wide World
Cy Young

Sending in 10 More Names

Now the members of the B. B. W. A. of America are again voting. This time they are sending in the names of 10 players who have played since 1900 but were not on the active list during 1936. If any of the names submitted have 75 per cent of the votes cast, they will join the five which have already been elected. If not, then the list will remain as named in 1935. But there is every prospect of at least five more names being added this year, as it is incredible to think that at least three quarters of the voters will not name the same players up to that number at least. If such does not prove to be the case, it is difficult to figure out how the list is to be added to without reducing the number of votes required for selection.

Three Pitchers in the List

In picking the 10 for this year's vote I have again selected five of the players I submitted in 1935. They are Cy Young, Tris Speaker, Nap Lajoie, Eddie Collins and Jimmy Collins. I would have picked Rogers Hornsby again but for the fact that he is ineligible under this year's conditions, as he was on the active list last year. The five I have added to last year's selections are Lew Criger, Chief Bender, Rube Waddell, George Sisler and Willie Keeler. Three of these 10 were pitchers and, although two of the five previously picked were also boxmen, there is no question but what all five were among the greatest baseball players of all time. Who of those who saw Cy Young, Chief Bender and Rube Waddell in action can ever forget their long and brilliant service? And when it comes to outfielders, one can never forget the ground-covering and grace of Tris Speaker. As to second basemen, Nap Lajoie and Eddie Collins must be rated as the greatest of all time, with little to choose between them. I cannot but believe that Young, Speaker, Lajoie, Sisler, Eddie Collins and Keeler will make the grade this time.

Should Recognize the Old-Timers

While it is all very well to be voting for players who were active between 1900 and 1936, something should certainly be done to take care of those old-timers who did so much to develop baseball in its infancy. Surely no "Hall of Fame" will be complete unless it contains its share of those who were famous from 1839 to 1900. While I realize the greatness of the players of the current century, I cannot forget such players as A. G. Spalding, Buck Ewing, Pop Anson, George and Harry Wright, Charlie Comiskey, Mike Kelly, Ross Barnes, Cal McVey and a host of others who were as much stars of their days as were Mathewson, Wagner, Ruth, etc., of the present century. Due to the fact that few of the present members of the B. B. W. A., of America ever saw the earlier players in active service, it would seem as if some other means of picking those players should be found. There are men perfectly qualified for this work and it is to be hoped that they will soon be asked to make selections; and if 75 per cent cannot agree on any players, then have a majority name at least 10 to go into the "Hall of Fame" before the centenary is celebrated in 1939. If such names as Spalding, Anson, Ewing, Wright and a few others do not appear there, then the honor roll will be far from complete.

Amusements

BOSTON

COLONIAL 2 Weeks Only Seats Now!
Beginning Monday, Dec. 28
Third Play, Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society
THE THEATRE GUILD, Inc., Presents Helen Jerome's Dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's Novel
"JANE EYRE"
With
KATHARINE HEPBURN
(IN PERSON)
Evgs. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.
Mats. Thurs and Sat.: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

SHUBERT— Beg. Christmas Night
American Premiere • Prior to New York
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
Dennis Helen Ernest
KING GLEASON TRUEX
in
Franz Lehar's New Operetta
FREDERIKA
Evgs.: Except Dec. 31, 55c to $3.30. Wed. Mat.: 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. and New Year's Mat. 55c to $2.75. New Year's Eve, $1.10 to $4.40.

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OPERA HOUSE
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700 Orchestra Seats $1.10
ENTIRE CAST AND PRODUCTION INTACT FROM SHUBERT THEATRE
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music
Evgs. 55c to $1.10. (Few Seats at $1.65.) Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.10. New Year's Eve, 55c to $2.20. (Seats also on sale at SHUBERT AND PLYMOUTH box offices.)
Midnight Performance New Year's Eve.

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ALL MICKEY MOUSE SHOW
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Cafe de Paris
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Have Your Christmas Dinner with us
Bring the Whole Family
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNERS
Served from noon to 10 p. m.
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Tip-End of the Old Year in a Yorkshire Garden

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

December Promise of Spring

English Garden in a Period of Rest but Not Asleep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Leeds, Yorks.

I stepped forth into my garden in the early afternoon of the last day of the old year with this haunting couplet in my thought:

O wind, if winter comes,
Can spring be far behind?

Mellow sunshine, that yellowed the fleecy clouds moving across a blue sky on a soft west wind, had called me outside on one of those regular tours that all gardeners make of their gardens, whatever the season—just to see how things are getting on.

My first call, to the most sheltered part of the garden, sent a flock of small birds whirring away from the bird-table; sparrows and chaffinches mostly, with an odd thrush or two and a scolding blue-tit. Glancing down at the dark and sodden earth I noted the thrusting green blades of narcissi leaves, pale tipped. They are of the variety Orange Cup and already two inches high. Odd clumps of Polyanthus and Primula wanda and P. denticulata were in scattered bloom here.

Next I spied, among some dwarf conifers, a remarkable display of fresh green leaves of Delphinium nudicaule, a delightful and floriferous rock plant hailing from California, and made a mental note to protect the bold visitor with a pane of glass when frost comes. Dotted about in deep leaf mold up and down this small rockery, each bulb couched in sand, are many Iris reticulata. Already the leaves of a dozen or two are quite three or four inches high, though their deep blue and orange flowers, tri-petaled and less than a foot tall, will not be at their best until about the end of February. Then for nearly a fortnight their brightness against the dull soil will catch the eye from quite a distance.

Beyond these, and lying between a flagged path and the south wall of the house, is a strip of brown earth, its color being due to liberal applications of rich leaf mold. One has to scan carefully here to pick out the bronze-green curling baby leaves and short bud-crowned flower stalks of Anemone blanda, just forcing a way through their warm blanket. In late March the exquisite blue flowers, in form like large daisies, will star this stretch and rival the Iris reticulata in attractiveness. They increase, too, year by year. When they have done flowering, the seeds of annuals such as Godetia, Nigella and Bartonia may be sown here to provide a summer display. Or perhaps I may get a new inspiration from the seed catalogues, several of which I left in my chair by the fireside.

Crocus for March

My tour proceeds and next I notice some flourishing clumps of oxalis and then numerous crocus, some two inches high and showing green leaves above their tight waxen jackets. More beauty for March days!

And what a thrill one gets in observing the huge clumps the aubretias have made! Last spring there was only a promise of their wealth of color, but this spring should see its ample fulfillment. It is rather a difficult plant to get established in this colder north country, but coaxing with dressings of rich mold, loam and sand for the last two years, in March, has sent it away in profuse growth. It will drip in glorious cascades of purple, red and blue over the face of the rough stone walls along whose top it is planted.

The strong new wood of the rose trees is thickly studded with plump green buds, all to be sacrificed, alas! when pruning time comes along. And the Iris germanica, divided in August, has bright green, sharp-pointed little leaves springing from its ugly rhizomous roots.

Delphinium Shoots

Next comes a long border planted with delphiniums, all down one side of the lawn. A dressing of farmyard manure was strewed on this bed in the autumn, and through it project, rather dismally, the dead, brown, severed stalks of yesteryear. A close inspection reveals surprisingly vigorous two-inch shoots springing here and there from the bases of unlikely looking clumps. The straw in the manure will be pulled around these later as a protection from frost. These well-nourished clumps, now four years old, should produce some magnificent spikes in the coming June and July. They are interspersed, at the front of the bed, with Scarlet Beauty sweet williams; just the right note, one imagines, to emphasize the glory of the various blues and purples towering above. There are a few groups of daffodils here, too, as a spring prelude to the summer display.

The violas have made fine, strong clumps, following removal of straggling growth; and so have the border pinks, delightful both in color and perfume.

Turning a corner one is confronted with a whole bed of sweet williams, and fine strong plants they are. Looking at them now it is hard to realize that in the late summer one despaired of their ever making good plants. As small seedlings, only just removed from the seed drills, they had a hard struggle with the drought conditions then prevailing. But the dry weather forced them to develop splendid root systems and the moment the welcome rain came those marvelous underground factories worked overtime and built up vigorous top growth. There is promise of a glorious summer show in the several flowering heads borne by each plant now.

Cuttings of antirrhinums, calceolarias, violas, rock roses, catmint and many varieties of pinks in the frames are bushing out into compact, sturdy little plants as a result of plenty of fresh air and the nipping out of their crowns once or twice in the early stages of growth.

Down near the fruit trees, which are developing fruit spurs rapidly following upon one's efforts in the mysterious business of pruning, is a trench for sweet peas.

I have now reached the bottom of the garden and slowly retrace my steps toward the warm fireside. It has grown chilly and the light is dim. At the top of a small flight of brick steps, under a rose-covered rustic arch, I turn to absorb the silent beauty of a gorgeous sunset; wide-flung horizontal bars of gold and orange and crimson, with the sky a translucent green between them. Against it all are silhouetted in clear-cut, delicate tracery the lovely shapes of trees. I glance again at the dark, unpromising earth and know that all the beauty of summers gone by will be reproduced again. And so I leave it and return to my catalogues and the planning and planting of a dream garden by the fireside. For your true gardener knows no limits to his hopes and ambitions and yet draws untold enjoyment from even a moderate actuality.

A. B.

Photo by Raymond S. Dodt

How About Putting the Birds on Your Christmas List? And Then Making Christmas Every Day in the Year for Them? Here Are Juncoes, Tree Sparrows, and White Throats at Christmas Dinner. On This Page Today Your Editor, Looking Through Her "Window," Tells What Blessing a Love of the Birds Has Brought Into One Woman's Life

Through the Editor's Window

Putting the Birds on Our Christmas List

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the hobbies that a woman takes up, and which do their part toward making her more interesting, more alert, and more attractive, there is none, I feel, that so brings out a woman's sweetness as the hobby of feeding and caring for the wild birds. An activity whose source is in well-springs of generosity and compassion, asking no return, it soon is enriched to include delighted interest in the winsome ways of the little wildings, and before long has brought to the woman who began it only tentatively, a new joy in observation, a constantly increasing appreciation of marvelous beauty, a grateful humility to serve wee friends so dependent and so precious—in fact an awakening all through her being.

I have a neighbor to whom all this has happened. She is only one of several women I know to have been richly blessed in return for helping the birds—first through the winter, then in the end, the year around. And I sometimes wonder, noting the attraction and interest thus brought out in these women, why more women who live in suburb, village or country, especially if they are at home during the day, do not put the birds on their Christmas-every-day-in-the-year lists.

* * *

My neighbor, who is now known for her bird knowledge, also appreciated by eminent naturalists, tells the story of how it all started. For years, she says with regret, she, in the midst of health and plenty, took the birds as a matter of course. Heavy winters came and went, and the gallant little fellows alighting on the bare twigs around her home foraged as best they could. Then came a testing time. She found herself ill and discouraged. Financial security seemed to flee from the family hearth. Although the three at home had their house and one another, they had, so it seemed to her in her pain and despair, nothing else.

On a bleak winter day, with snow and sleet falling fast outside, she limped to the window of her bedroom and looked miserably out, little realizing that flying toward her, his black velvet cap rakish with snowflakes, was promise of a new life. "Such a mite of a bird to be braving the storm," was the first thought that took her out of herself. What kind could he be?

He answered her unspoken question, "Chicka-dee-dee-dee," was his reply, repeated again and again for emphasis. She went to the kitchen and flung out into the snow a handful of crumbs. He accepted them gratefully and flew away; but in a short while returned—with all his friends and relatives! Before her wondering eyes some 30 eager little wildings were expressing their gratitude by showing her how they trusted this friendly gesture.

* * *

Since then my neighbor, Mrs. G., has identified hundreds of birds—some of them rarely so tame—in what she calls her "Backyard Kingdom" and life has become for her a very different thing. Thus it is easy to understand why the family of three all say, "The chickadee is our favorite of all."

Brown creepers, downy woodpeckers, golden-crowned kinglets, purple finches, bobwhites, brown thrashers, chewinks, goldfinches, ruffed grouse, hermit thrushes, orioles, nuthatches, and many kinds of warblers are among her hundreds of guests. Pairs of parent birds bring brood after brood to call on her, as the seasons go by. She knows them all; she recognizes old friends year after year, and names the new. They are intimate friends, precious yet free, served with humility and joy, and serving her to the full in return. Her husband and her tall young son share in it all. The home is illumined with the love for and the love by the birds.

* * *

"But I really haven't much to show, nothing grand," she told me as we picked our way at twilight among homemade bird baths, a sheltering brush pile and various kinds of feeding and banding stations when I called to view her "Backyard Kingdom." Not much to see? When love and protection could be seen on every side!

Birdhouses of various sizes and kinds, but all homemade, top the clothes poles, and are fastened against the porch supports. Feeding trays spread a lavish and varied fare under bare trees. The brush pile (very important in heavy weather and in case of hawks and shrikes) is covered with evergreen boughs to make it cozy. On every hand, this wooded backyard (which is not large) expresses understanding of bird needs and bird problems, and pours out upon gallant little feathered friends and wayfarers a love and appreciation that cannot help but bring them to her in the thousands that they come.

* * *

She knows all their tastes about food. This kind likes suet shavings mixed with crumbs, another prefers millet seeds, a third is especially fond of peanut butter—but most of all they seem to like her friendship, for the favorite feeding station is a mere sheltering box and shelf on chickadee's original bedroom windowsill.

She knows their habits, and has become quite an expert in conservation, protecting them from their bird and cat enemies and guarding their babies. During the last three years she has banded more than 1800 for the United States Biological Survey at Washington, catching them in homemade feeding traps (which they so like that she keeps getting the same ones over again) and making records, year after year, under their catalogued numbers in her record books. Valuable records these, especially as the grown-up birds bring their babies for her banding, so that she can follow several bird generations down through the seasons.

* * *

Indoors, the house shows many signs of the naturalist's presence. Well-thumbed books on birds line special shelves; mounted feathers showing the exquisite markings of her wildings, banding outfits await further use; a collection of deserted nests, which has been to many a Girl Scout meeting, fills the upper section of a cupboard.

She has written of her feathered choristers, too, for although she maintains she is no writer, the editors of nature magazines have gladly used the very real stories she can now tell. In fact, during the lean years that swept upon us not long since—years when the family was hard put to it to feed themselves, let alone such a host of little mendicants—Mrs. G. overcame her diffidence to the extent of writing of her bird experiences so as to earn enough to feed her feathered friends. Long months of heavy winter, year after year, and the food would get very low; but always before it was gone a check would come in or someone would send a package of bird seed, and her trusting little wildings would be repaid for their faith in her.

There is much more to the story; but perhaps this is enough in which to say, as I said in the beginning—why don't more women do it? It so brings out their sweetness.

Consulting Captain Molyneux

Well-Known Paris Designer Explains Some of the Ideas Behind His Fashions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

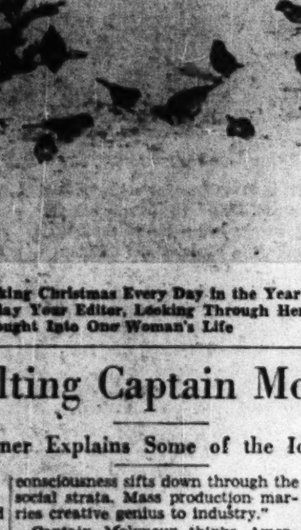
Those whose thoughts are troubled by dark clouds along the international horizon might enjoy an interview with Capt. Edward Molyneux, fashion designer with establishments in Paris and London, who recently terminated a visit to New York—his first since 1929. Captain Molyneux has a way with clouds. He turns them inside out till there is nothing visible but silver lining. Spring fashions, he told this correspondent, would reflect an almost universal optimism. They would express a belief that war was averted and in their elegance, gaiety and color would eclipse the winter collections.

Captain Molyneux served as captain in the British army during the World War, and it was not until 1925 that he opened his dressmaking house in Paris.

America's Contribution

"Paris," he said to the present writer, "is the creative force in fashions. Stimulated by it, American designers are developing radical modifications and adaptations of ideas born in Paris, modifications by means of which the original designs become more wearable by the American woman, whose interest in business and sports originates for her a daily routine different from that of the Parisienne. Also, in mass production America has made an important contribution both to fashions and to the fashion education of the public, for by that means clothes-consciousness sifts down through the social strata. Mass production marries creative genius to industry."

Captain Molyneux thinks American women are exercising a constructive influence on styles through their moderate and reasoned taste. This attitude would naturally appeal to him because his clothes are conservative and never influenced by the "trial balloons" of fashion that sometimes describe wild tangents on the style horizon.



Captain Edward Molyneux, Fashion Designer

Speaking before 800 members and guests of the Fashion Group at a luncheon on Nov. 17, he said, "I hate monkey clothes."

Elegance requires conservatism and Captain Molyneux's models are always elegant. His method of design, so he told the Fashion Group, is to visualize a woman in motion in a special environment, bent on a particular purpose. Having this picture in his thought, he selects a fabric and a color scheme which will best delineate the subtle lines he has conceived. Thus his primary impetus is a person, not a material, not a costume from some country in the forefront of the news, not the palette of a popular painter nor the theme of an acclaimed drama, although any of these sources may make its ultimate contribution. This particular point of departure for each design goes far to explain the fact that his clothes are to an unusual degree mediums which permit the wearer to be most fully her best self. This, rather than the self-glory of a frock, is Captain Molyneux's purpose. "I do not want the comment," he said, "to praise the model but, instead, the grace and charm of the woman who wears it. If these shine and captivate, they will testify to the perfection of the costume."

Roots of Success

He employs for the execution of his designs more than 1600 men and women, so one perceives that he is a man of affairs as well as an artist. Rather curiously, he is somewhat bashful, a quality which he wears in a manner distinctly attractive. Not with the bluster which sometimes is used as a screen but with a sincere and artless modesty. He was truly embarrassed, I am told, by the idea of addressing the Fashion Group, persuading himself to meet the ordeal only by the argument that success is rooted in desire and hard effort, and that because he so much wished to talk helpfully to his friends on that occasion he would by force of that impulse achieve a satisfactory result. The event demonstrated delightfully the soundness of the theory.

After Captain Molyneux had notified his staff of domestic servants that he would arrive home on a certain date, they wrote him voluminous and explicit letters about the well-being of his dogs and his horses, the gossip of the household and the autumnal beauties of the landscape. They assured him he might return to his home confident that everything was in order and ready to welcome him happily. Such are the rewards, in terms of respect and affection, for justice, consideration and a cheerful attitude.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

For Winter Sports London Favors Austrian Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Most well-known sports outfitters have an expert to advise their customers as to the clothes and equipment most suitable for the various types of winter sports, and there is no doubt that a smart rig-out adds materially to the pleasure of a holiday.

Winter sports fashions for the present season show Austrian styles increasing in favor. "Loden," a felt-like material, is popular for coats, spats and gloves. Embroidery adds to the gaiety of bags, belts and coats. The bags or pouches, worn attached to the belt, are bound with leather and finished with a zip fastening.

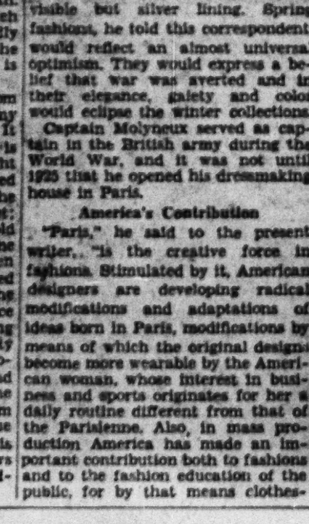
The vogue for non-matching jackets increases. White is specially popular in snow-proof cotton or balloon silk to wear with black, navy or check trousers. The accompanying illustration shows a storm coat from Lillywhite in white cotton trimmed with red buttons. The snow-proof cotton hood is also in red. The snow-proof trousers to wear with this coat are either navy or black, finished with a Jersey cuff at the ankle. The ski boots have white strappings, which tends to lessen the heavy look of this somewhat clumsy footwear. Lillywhite also features check coats (white with red and blue) and an attractive little hip-length coat is made of red felt finished at the edge with bands in navy and white. For indoor wear are pleasing cashmere sweaters made in a color known as "British tan," mixed with sky blue. This color is the newest shade at the moment for town gloves.

From Fortnum and Mason comes a skating dress in blue gabardine with a fully gored skirt, and bodice trimmed with velvet lacing. The collar and cuffs are in currant red with a cap to match which comes well down at the sides to keep the ears warm. This store is making a feature of cotton tea blouses. An attractive model in white with an amusing all-over Noah's Ark design in red or light blue has short sleeves and is buttoned up to the throat. For skiers there are jackets with cleverly concealed lastex at the back which makes for perfect fitting with complete freedom of movement.

A skating suit from Holland has an embroidered velvet jacket, its collar and pockets outlined with orange silk and its circular skirt orange lined to match. The coat is fastened with metal buttons with an embossed head in low relief. Another smart outfit seen at the same house is a ski suit in bottle green, the jacket made of snow-proof balloon silk and plus fours in green velvet to match. Here, too, are attractive Austrian-style bags of embroidered loden with mittens to match, faced with white buckskin. (These look well with pillar-box red and bright green sticks topped with white leather.)

Among innumerable accessories are ankle-high white rubber boots, finished with fur, white knitted headbands, which are useful when no hat is worn, and snow-proof gloves, knitted in a bold cable stitch with socks to match. An item not to be forgotten is the scarf. Beautiful ones are to be had in gossamer wool patterned in soft clear colorings. Careful attention to details is the secret of looking well turned out.

NORA CORBETT



Drawn by Corbett, London

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Cranberry Relish

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2 large oranges and grind up, including peel. Also
1 pint shredded pineapple. Mix all together and add
2 cups sugar. This requires no cooking and is delicious.

The first cheese factory in America is said to have been built at Rome, New York, in 1850, by Jesse Williams, dairy farmer extraordinary. Previous to that time, all cheese was made by individual farmers in their own homes. So renowned did American cheese made in the Williams' factory become, that large quantities of it were exported to England and the continent in the early sixties. This year commemorating the first factory, a bronze memorial will be set up at Rome, on the exact site of the plant. The only other memorial raised to the creator of a cheese is the statue set up in a Normandy village, honoring Mme. Harel, originator of the famous Camembert.

Use for Christmas Tree

Dear Editor:

For several years my children have received so much pleasure from their Christmas tree all through the year that I would like to pass an idea on to others. When our tree's week or 10 days of glory is past, we set it on a large paper or sheet in a dry place and shake off and save the needles. These can be spread on a cloth on the floor and form the background, as the sand pile does in the summer, for fine roadways, parks and many other interesting projects. If a few are spilled no harm is done as they are so easily brushed up. (Mrs.) R. H.

Saving the Scraps

I save small scraps of cloth left after cutting out garments and later use them in making the popular patchwork quilts.

(Mrs.) J. B., Illinois.

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The Home Forum

The Leaves Are Down

IN NEW ENGLAND, by the end of November, the trees have for the most part dropped their summer foliage. The exceptions are the oak and beech, as these respond more slowly to the impulse which develops and seals the buds for next year's dress of green. Their leaves, brown and sere, cling with a persistency that defies wind and storm, until the urge of spring with its returning life current gently detaches them from the waiting boughs.

This dropping of the leaves brings many changes in the landscape. Not the least of these is the exposure to the seeing eye of the grace and beauty of form in bole and branch that distinguish many varieties of trees, quite hidden by the dense summer dress. Now, the branches, stark and naked, lift toward heaven as though in mute appeal for the return of their sheltering foliage. Furthermore, the falling of the leaves makes visible color-tones in the bark of which we are quite unaware. How pleasing to the eye is the silver-gray of the beech, the pure-whiteness of the canoe birch, the deep red of the osier, beauties which become visible only with the shedding of the summer foliage!

THE THICK BOWERS of green which adorn the trees in summer hide many secrets. One is often surprised to find nests of friendly birds in lawn and shade trees of which there has been no knowledge during the presence of their occupants, so securely have they been hidden away in the thick bower of green. It seems that a kindly nature conspires to protect her own.

An interesting lesson in the mysteries of bird life may be learned by an inspection of the trees about the homestead after the leaves are down. Right by the front door may be found a nest, whose presence was not even suspected during the long summer days. In the garden, the orchard, the shrubbery, the vines about the porch, in fact, wherever there is shelter, nests will be found that a few short months ago were the center of much domestic activity. Now their builders and the family reared therein have journeyed southward. The bird population is depleted. But there are still interesting friends about.

UNAVOIDABLY, IT SEEMS, a definite interest bordering upon affection develops toward the feathered denizens of our homestead. They seem like animated ornaments of lawn and garden. A natural sequent of this relationship is a sense of concern for their welfare, after they leave for the Southland. Whither are they traveling? Is their food supply adequate? Do they find proper shelter from the storms encountered on the way? These and other queries which arise find answer in that great lover of nature, Jesus of Nazareth. "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them" (Matthew 6:26). However, many have learned to comfort themselves by supplying generous rations for the sturdy residents which liven the winter landscape.

As you tramp along a woodland road where the fallen leaves, sere and brown, "rustle to the eddying gusts, and to the rabbit's tread," across your vision dashes a familiar friend in blue who, perching on some swaying bough, announces his presence in a staccato "jay! jay! jay!" You quite forget that, during the summer when the feathered population was at its height, you were a bit skeptical about the character of this alleged robber of birds' nests, destroyer of eggs and young. Now in these gray autumn days, in spite of his scandalous reputation, you welcome his presence. The day is less dull because you have seen him. The forest brightens with his gay dress and raucous cry.

TOWARD THE END of a dull day in mid-November, as I was crossing a pasture lot, all at once the air seemed filled with blackbirds hurrying across the leaden sky. Starlings and grackles, not in hundreds but in thousands upon thousands, streamed past. For more than a half-hour they went by and, when I left, a neighboring hillside was literally black with these sooty travelers. Whence came they and whither bound? So numerous were they, it seemed that all the starlings and grackles in the world had congregated for this flight. And it could not be regarded as a migratory movement for the starlings. They are not far travelers and many have since been seen about the farm. Why were they in such numbers, and why did they join up with the grackles? These are questions to be answered only by conjecture. Of the fact of their presence, I am certain. Straight into the South the black cloud was headed; and somewhere, soon after I saw them, they must have pulled up for the night. And what a sight it must have been! Myriads of birds settled down to rest and feed.

The guns of the hunters have apparently destroyed the bob-whites and pheasants that, in recent years, have been seen and heard about Rock-bottom. Not once, during the season now closing, has the welcome cry of either been heard. It seemed to us that something was gone from the summer days, something that was most enjoyable. Such is the price the whole countryside pays for the supposed joy of killing, experienced by a few who have not learned how much more interesting is a live bird than a dead one.

ANOTHER CHARM OF the late autumn is found after the leaves have fallen in the dainty tints that seem to hover over wood and meadow. Tree-tops in mass, especially of second growth, take on a delicate gray as dainty as a pigeon's breast. And above the gray branches newly-set buds appear in a faint, pinkish tone, very pleasing to the eye. And, when the leaves are down, how the evergreens stand out! Pine and spruce and hemlock and fir assume a brightness of color of which we are quite unaware in the midst of summer's brilliant dress. The autumn and winter are the seasons of glory for the evergreens, a fact quite appreciated by householders who have come so generally to decorate their lawns with these sturdy emblems of the northern clime. We may not have holly, magnolia, palm, and a host of other trees and shrubs of which the South may boast; but New England takes no second place in the beauty and majesty of its cone-bearing evergreens.

HOW THE FALLING of the leaves opens up the landscape! Vistas of which one is quite unaware now catch the eye. The distant hills under the November sun are veiled in a dainty mist of deepest blue, adding a charm to the landscape quite indescribable. This veil is as thin and tenuous as the mist which the visitor to the winding Nile sees drawn above the valley each afternoon, increasing in density as the day advances. There, it is a dust cloud brought in from the Sahara by a breeze so gentle as to be almost imperceptible. Here, it is the admixture of atmospheric qualities which the autumn sun brings out in all its alluring beauty.

Toward evening along the village streets the leaf-fires burn. How the children enjoy the sport! Raking up great piles of brown tinder to which a match gives instant blaze, is a favorite pastime of the season. The curling smoke has a tang quite unmistakable. There is nothing quite like it in the way of pleasing odors. And then, as day draws to a close, all at once the sky takes on a radiance as charming to the eye as the odor of leaf-smoke to the sense of smell.

THE NOVEMBER SKIES at sunset are incomparable. Often a dense bank in the west turns the brilliant face of the sun into a blood-toned disk, round and red as an August moon. The heavens, north, south, east, and west, are illumined in shades of pink and rose, deepening in tone until the Lord of the Day is well below the horizon. But the marvelous color-pageant is all too brief. One would like to rise in balloon or airplane far above the earth to a succession of sunsets, as they emblazon the sky with a glory that only nature can produce. Every season has its beauties, its joy, its claims upon those who, lifting thought above the sordid cares of life, look for the charm of nature, as varied as the kaleidoscope in ever-changing color and grace of design.

Quite unexpectedly, just before the New England Day of Thanksgiving, came the first snowstorm. The countryside and city as well awoke with surprise to find that, while they had slept, the sky had let down its first blanket of white. As noiselessly as the fall of feathers came the pearly flakes, covering trees and earth with their ermine. Soon the dull brown of the landscape disappeared and all the world was white. What a change in the out-of-doors follows the first snow! Familiar objects are seen in a new aspect. A dainty softness hides the harshness of the brown earth and all nature is clad in its winter garment. But underneath the flowers and grasses are quietly resting, waiting for the new life which the springtime is sure to bring.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

By Courtesy of the Artist and Stanley Nott, Ltd., London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSNIAN PEASANTS: *A Dry Point by Nora Lavrin*

LECTURER in art at the University College, Nottingham, Mrs. Nora Lavrin has frequently shown her work at exhibitions in London, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Her dry point, "Bosnian Peasants," a vigorous piece of illustration, was published in an album entitled, "Jugoslav Scenes," by Messrs. Stanley Nott, London. The original drawing is from life in the Balkans, where the artist has traveled extensively.

An interesting thing about the picture is that the clothes worn by the peasants show them to be Christians. Bosnians of the Muhammadan faith, much influenced by Turkish styles of living, have adopted a considerably different national costume and form about one third of the population of Bosnia. The Christians still follow the customs of hundreds of years ago, before many of their fellow countrymen reverted to Muhammadanism in the fifteenth century after the Turkish invasion. All speak the Serbo-Croatian language.

This part of Europe is somewhat primitive. Roads and means of communication are bad in many districts of the province. While women in many districts of the province. While women may be seen walking on the rugged highways, bearing heavy burdens to and from market, men from the remote and arid mountainous regions of Bosnia journey together in caravans, or bring back supplies on packhorses for their households.

A family is shown in "Bosnian Peasants," unloading purchases which have just arrived by this means from far Sarajevo, where a weekly market attracts buyers in brightly variegated garments from all parts of Bosnia. The boy on the right of the picture wears the true type of Slav headgear, a small skull cap. All three peasants have on the short, sleeveless coat, white shirt or blouse, and the untanned hide shoes common to their denomination and locality. While finery is worn for holiday garb—embroidered belts, sashes, waistcoats or aprons—their workaday clothes are plainly suitable to the hard life they lead.

For Lucy

ONLY the gentle heart can know
All that the earth reveals;
Against the hasty, the loud, the rude
Are set her tranquil seals.

Deep in the lonely wood lie hid
Delicate symbols of twig and leaf,
Messages sound for the waiting ear
In voices faint and brief.

Between the last year's leaves and the moss,
Feathering from the wing of a bird,
Tucked in the crannies of lichened rocks,
Or slipping away where the grasses stirred.

Secrets, enchantments, all delight,
And wisdom such as these impart—
Rich are the season's garnerings
Stored in the quiet heart.

ELIZABETH WILDER

"The everlasting gospel"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Revelator, John, describes how, when dwelling in Patmos, he saw an "angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth" (Revelation 14:6).

When, as a child, the writer of this article learned that the word "gospel" was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "godspell," meaning "good-tidings," it conveyed to him a happy sense of the fitness of things. Afterwards, he was even more impressed with the thought that of all the beautiful qualifying words associated with the gospel probably none was more faithful to the truth than that used by the Revelator when he spoke of it as "everlasting."

This discernment came with the unfoldment of an understanding of Christian Science, in which it was made clear that a thing to be everlasting, eternal, must of necessity be perfect, while that which is perfect must also be eternal.

The everlasting and perfect gospel, then, is the good tidings of the eternal, perfect Principle, God. Continuing this Christianly scientific reasoning, we discern that the eternality and perfection of God logically necessitate that His creation—spiritual man and the universe—should partake of the same perfect nature as their creator.

In the first chapter of Genesis the foregoing statement regarding man is plainly set forth. There it is recorded that man is made in God's image and likeness. Later, we read of a mist rising from the earth and of man as having fallen from his high estate, thus meriting only sorrow, discord, and death. But "the everlasting gospel" proclaims that man has never been other than the image and likeness of God, and that he is perfect and eternal. A right understanding of the perfection of God's creation enables men to rise superior to sin, sickness, sorrow, and death, of which they believe themselves to be the victims.

Despite false and condemnatory theology, we have it upon the authority of Christ Jesus himself that his faithful followers are "the salt of the earth" . . . "the light of the world." The real man is above condemnation; he does not grovel in materiality, aspiring to rise up to God, but, expressing Him, looks out from His fullness, perfection, and harmony. The real man has never fallen; he is not under the condemnation of sin and limitation.

The central figure of "the everlasting gospel" as presented to humanity is Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. Jesus, the son of Mary, demonstrated more perfectly than any other the eternal idea, Christ, that is, the expression of the eternal Principle, God. This enabled him to heal the sick, overcome the belief of lack, demonstrate mastery over physical elements, and raise the dead. Wherever he went, he manifested the dominion and harmony which are the birthright of man, of whom God said (Genesis 1:26), "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion . . . over all the earth."

With the high example of the Way-shower in demonstrating the truth about God and man, we also have his teaching—admitted by Christendom to be the highest code of ethics. The material misinterpretation of this teaching, however, has been the tragedy of the ages. The pure essence of the Master's teaching is admittedly found in the Sermon on the Mount, the sum and summit of which was surely reached in his injunction (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Who has not discerned that despite the plain Bible statement of the perfection of God, and of man as His likeness, error continually seeks to keep us under the condemnation of mortal mind, at every turn trying to hold our thought to the material, ever seeking to put forward alleged reasons why we should be angry or irritable, resentful or rebellious, sorrowful or sick—in short, entirely discordant and unhappy? This activity of evil has been appropriately described in Christian Science as animal magnetism. It is a mesmerism readily traceable to the teaching that man is material, having a life, being, or selfhood apart from God. Yet the faithful, unassailable, and everlasting gospel is the story in which the perfect, unchanging Principle, God, is clearly shown to be All, and man is revealed as His perfect idea. Spiritual discernment of this truth, combined with the practice thereof, defeats the opposite claim of many minds.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 407): "In Science, all being is eternal, spiritual, perfect, harmonious in every action. Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite. This spiritualization of thought lets in the light, and brings the divine Mind, Life, not death, into your consciousness."

When the truth of the spiritual universe, including man, is apprehended, the words of Paul receive spontaneous assent (Romans 1:16): "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Christmas Song

BEYOND the tumult of a world's unrest,
Above the troubled darkness of the night,
One lonely star is watching over all,
For those who lift their eyes to see the light.

Though guns may thunder on in human strife,
Eternal hope knows neither death nor birth,
And those who listen, hear the Christmas song
The angel voices singing: "Peace on earth."

GWEN CASTLE

"L'Evangile éternel"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ALORS qu'il était dans l'île de Patmos, Jean le Révélateur vit un "ange, qui volait au milieu du ciel, portant l'Evangile éternel, pour l'annoncer à ceux qui habitent la terre" (Apocalypse 14:6).

Lorsque dans son enfance l'auteur de cet article apprit que le mot "évangile" signifie "bonne nouvelle," il fut tout heureux de voir que le nom et la chose s'accordaient si bien. Plus tard, une autre pensée le frappa davantage encore: parmi tous les beaux qualificatifs qu'on associe avec l'évangile, aucun probablement n'est plus fidèle à la vérité que le mot "éternel" dont se sert le Révélateur.

Ce discernement vint grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, et l'auteur se rendit clairement compte de ceci: pour être éternelle, indestructible, une chose doit à coup sûr être parfaite; inversement, ce qui est parfait doit être éternel.

Ainsi l'évangile éternel et parfait correspond à la bonne nouvelle de l'éternel Principe parfait qui est Dieu. Si nous poursuivons ce raisonnement tout à la fois chrétien et scientifique, nous discernons le fait suivant: l'éternité et la perfection de Dieu exigent logiquement que Sa création—l'homme et l'univers spirituels—manifestent la même nature parfaite que le créateur.

Cette vérité est clairement exposée au premier chapitre de la Genèse, où nous lisons que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. Plus tard, nous dit-on, une vapeur serait montée de la terre et l'homme, déchu de son état élevé, n'aurait plus mérité que les peines, l'inharmonie et la mort. Mais "l'Evangile éternel" proclame que l'homme n'a jamais cessé d'être l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; que l'homme est parfait, éternel. Bien comprendre la perfection de la création divine permet aux hommes de s'élever plus haut que le péché, la maladie, les peines et la mort, dont ils s'étaient crus les victimes.

Malgré la fausse théologie condamnatoire, nous savons par le Christ Jésus—et cette autorité est irréfutable—que ses fidèles disciples sont "le sel de la terre"... "la lumière du monde." L'homme réel est au-dessus de la condamnation; il ne rampe pas dans la matérialité, tout en aspirant à s'élever jusqu'à Dieu; mais il exprime Dieu, il est dans Sa plénitude, Sa perfection, Son harmonie, et c'est de là qu'il contemple les choses. L'homme réel n'a jamais déchu; il n'est point condamné au péché ni aux limitations.

La figure centrale de "l'Evangile éternel" présenté au genre humain, c'est le Christ Jésus, le Conducteur, Jésus, le fils de Marie, démontra d'une manière incomparable l'idée éternelle, le Christ, c'est-à-dire l'expression du Principe éternel ou de Dieu. Cela permit au Maître de guérir les malades, de vaincre la croyance à la pénurie, de démontrer l'empire sur les éléments physiques et de ressusciter les morts. Où qu'il allât, Jésus manifestait la maîtrise et l'harmonie qui constituent pour l'homme un droit de naissance; en effet, Dieu dit (Genèse 1:26): "Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance; et qu'il règne... sur la terre entière."

Outre le haut exemple du Conducteur qui démontra la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme, nous avons ses enseignements, que la chrétienté regarde avec raison comme le code de morale le plus élevé. Toutefois la fausse interprétation matérielle de ces mêmes enseignements constitue la grande tragédie des siècles. Les chrétiens admettent que la pure essence des enseignements donnés par le Maître se trouve dans le Sermon sur la montagne, dont l'injonction suivante représente à coup sûr le point culminant (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait."

La Bible déclare nettement la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme créé à Sa ressemblance; mais ne nous sommes-nous pas aperçus que maintenir sous la condamnation de l'entendement malgré cela, l'erreur cherche sans cesse à nous ment mortel? Elle essaie à tout propos de fixer nos pensées sur les choses matérielles; elle avance toujours des prétendues raisons qui justifieraient chez nous la colère, l'irritation, le ressentiment, la révolte, le chagrin ou la maladie—bref, un état d'infortune et d'inharmonie complètes. En Science Chrétienne, on désigne cette activité du mal par un terme approprié: le magnétisme animal. C'est un mesmérisme qu'on peut facilement faire remonter à la doctrine d'un homme matériel, ayant en dehors de Dieu sa vie, son être ou son individualité. Pourtant l'évangile fidèle, inattaquable, éternel, est l'histoire qui nous montre clairement ceci: Dieu, le Principe immuable et parfait, est Tout, tandis que l'homme est Son idée parfaite. Le discernement spirituel de cette vérité et sa mise en pratique annulent la prétention opposée qui témoigne de plusieurs entendements.

A la page 407 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dans la Science, l'être est éternel, spirituel, parfait, harmonieux en toute action. Que le modèle parfait et non son opposé déchu soit présent dans vos pensées. Cette spiritualisation de la pensée laisse pénétrer la lumière et vous rend conscient de l'Entendement divin, de la Vie, non de la mort."

Lorsqu'on saisit la vérité de l'univers spirituel dans lequel l'homme est inclus, on acquiesce spontanément à cette déclaration de Paul (Romains 1:16): "Je n'ai pas honte de l'Evangile, parce qu'il est la puissance de Dieu pour le salut de tout croyant."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Spider and Cobwebs

IT WAS early in the morning that I was sitting in the lounge of a large London hotel—ten minutes, I had been told, before my friends would be down. An attendant was moving tables and straightening things up, when suddenly what appeared to be a bit of fluff, blown by the wind, rapidly crossed the floor. But no bit of fluff ever traversed a floor in so unhesitating a way; so, when it stopped beside the leg of a distant chair, I investigated and found, as I had expected, a large spider lurking in the shadow.

A spider in the lounge of an expensive and spotless London hotel! That meant that somewhere a web would be woven, but almost at once destroyed by a busy housemaid. So I thought of an old barn in Westmorland, where we had slept one night during a walking-tour. The rafters in the high roof were festooned with dust-covered cobwebs; I remembered how lovely they looked, like delicate and beautiful lace, in the beam of morning sun that streamed through a tiny skylight. We lay for a long time on our bed of bracken, just watching them. Years and years they must have been there and no busy maid had ever brushed them away.

Then my thoughts wandered to a gorse-covered common in Leicestershire. It was early one September morning when I crossed it. The sun was shining in a pale gold sky, slowly dispersing the mist that clung to the hollows and obscured the not too distant landscape. Millions of spiders must have lived on that common, for webs were swung like miniature hammocks between the protruding spikes of every bush—dozens of them to each one, and the little beads of moisture left on them by the mist sparkled like jewels in the sunshine. There were more diamonds than anything, but every color of the rainbow blazed somewhere in tiny points of light. What beauty to be given to the world by so drab a little creature as a spider!

Suddenly a voice spoke to me. I was back in London and my friend was apologizing for keeping me waiting. As we passed the chair, I looked for the spider, but he was no longer there. I was sorry he had chosen to live where he would really never be appreciated.

F. R.

Two Golden Eagles in the Cairngorms

TWICE it has been my good fortune to see at close quarters the Golden Eagle of the Scottish Highlands.

The first time we were staying near Aviemore, in Invernesshire, at a little farm called, "Laggantigown," which means in Gaelic, "the Arm of the Blacksmith."

Early on a lovely August morning, we two set out on bicycles and rode the five miles to Coylum Bridge, where we left our bicycles and started on foot for the top of Braeriach, the second highest of the Cairngorm Hills. The first part of the way, through the lovely forest of Rothiemurchus and up Glen Eunach, is easy going and we were not sorry for this, as the August sun was beginning to be hot. At the head of Glen Eunach, serious climbing begins and we went up steadily till we reached Choir-an-Lochan, a tiny blue loch on the side of Braeriach, said to be the highest loch in Scotland. The air now began to get clear and cool, and there was a thin covering of snow on the hillside.

WE HAD STILL some stiff climbing up the great plateau when is the summit of Braeriach, and we had just reached it when a huge reddish brown bird flew round a rock, quite near the ground, swept over the edge of a corrie and disappeared. There could be no doubt it was a golden eagle; and, although it disappeared quickly, we were close enough to have a really good view of the grand bird. No other eagle appeared that day, but ptarmigan were feeding and calling near by and red deer moving along the hillsides. The peace and stillness was indescribable; range after range of hills stretched round as far as eye could see, with the wide wooded valley of the Spey down below.

Two or three years passed before I again saw a Golden Eagle. This time we were staying on the other side of the Cairngorms, at Corriemulzie on Deeside, two or three miles from Braemar.

We went one day for a long wander in the hills, without any definite objective such as climbing to the top of any particular hill. Crossing the Dee, we walked up Glen Quoich, a lovely glen, like a bit of Fairyland with stunted, gnarled trees, deep heather and the clear Quoich Water flowing through it. Following on up the Quoich Water, the glen gets wilder and more open, with northward a high ridge.

AS WE APPROACHED this ridge, the weather being rather heavy and thundery, I thought I would not climb to the top of it and proposed to my companion that he should go on alone while I would sit in the heather and await his return. However, he persuaded me to come on, as there was certain to be a beautiful view from the top.

Very reluctantly, I went on and have never ceased to be grateful that I did. On the right of the ridge rose the great height of Ben Avon; on the left, curving round to the south, Beinn a'Bhuird. In front was the Slocht Mor, probably the biggest corrie in the Cairngorms and right over this corrie, not more than one hundred yards from us, hung a Golden Eagle, poised with outstretched wings; beyond him in the distance were the Moray Firth and the Rosshire and Sutherlandshire hills.

The picture of the magnificent bird, motionless, in that wonderful setting, is something that stays in my memory as clearly as the day I saw it.

INES SCHOLFIELD

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Milk Board in Price-Fixing Field; Amoskeag Stockholders Get $629,428

Boston Today

Control Board Sets Milk Prices

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board today plunged for the first time into the many times court-contested field of price fixing to the consumer, only to have the farmers call it a mere gesture in their effort to get a fair price and a stabilized market.

The board set a price of 12 cents a quart on milk delivered to consumers and 11 cents a quart over the counters. Since these prices already exist in the market, according to the New England Milk Producers Association, they "will have no effect in helping the farmer as he so urgently demands."

The board's chief blow at alleged profiteering in the milk business was the setting of a wholesale price of 9½ cents a quart on milk distributed to the large buyers such as restaurants and hotels. The effect of this action, according to the board, would be to attack "the curse of the milk business—chiseling on wholesale prices." By halting this chiseling, the board believed it could effect gains to the producer without raising the price to consumers.

While expressing full sympathy for the farmer in his efforts to obtain a living wage and declaring that the farmers' arguments of high taxes, high labor costs and high feed prices were persuasive, the board believed that the whole problem must be solved in the wholesale field where the spread was considered excessive.

"About one half the milk coming into the Greater Boston milk shed, according to the board's announcement through its chairman, Edward Shattuck," is sold at wholesale to hotels, chain restaurants, etc. The Milk Control Board has reason to believe that the prices paid therefore are less than those previously rec-

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Carol Singing Goes on Shortwave

Like carrying musical "coals to Newcastle" will be the relay by the British Brcadcasting Corporation on Christmas of carols picked up from Boston's Beacon Hill Christmas Eve celebration. Station W1XAL in Boston will do the picking up of the carol singing at Boston's widely known annual "institution" and send it to England on its frequency of 6.04 megacycles, the one on which other listeners may eavesdrop as well if they own a shortwave set and have no time to visit the "Hill."

The B. B. C. will record the carol singing from Beacon Hill as relayed by W1XAL, and on Christmas Day will play these recordings to English listeners as part of its Christmas Day celebration. Thus many listeners may hear a unique double relay by tuning into any one of the English shortwave transmitters carrying this recorded program.

Copley Exhibit Plans Unaltered

Whether John Singleton Copley was born in 1737 or whether he was not born until 1738 is evidently not going to prevent the country's greatest museums of art from celebrating his 200th anniversary, according to their differing plans.

While the Metropolitan Museum in New York has just opened an exhibition of the works of the famous American painter, showing paintings executed in America and also in Europe after he settled in London, where he spent the rest of his life, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has planned an exhibition for 1938, from Feb. 1 to March 15.

There is good authority, say the officials of the Boston Museum, for placing the birth of Copley in both years, but the weight of opinion, in the light of more recent study, is towards 1738.

Both museums had formulated their plans for the anniversary exhibitions before either of them realized there was any difference of opinion concerning the year.

'Green Christmas,' Weather Man Says

New England youngsters—and their equally eager elders—who anticipate trying out sleds and skis and toboggans on Christmas Day are likely to be disappointed. That is, if the Weather Bureau is correct in its latest reports.

For, except in central and northern portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the bureau expects a "green Christmas" for New England. The snow blanket now extends through central Vermont, the southern slopes of the Presidential range in New Hampshire and north central Maine. These are the only areas for which the Weather Bureau expects even snow flurries by Christmas night.

After a nipping cold which drove the thermometer down to 12 degrees in Boston this morning, the temperature rose during the day and was expected to reach 30 degrees before nightfall. Warmer, cloudy weather is forecast for most of New England during the two coming days.

Mayor Recalls Old 'Boston Stone'

Two hundred years ago the center of Boston was Creek Square, between what is now Marshall and Blackstone streets. At that point, in the year 1737, a large round stone was imbedded in the wall of a house to mark the survey center of the city, from which all mile posts throughout the New England countryside were measured."

As generation followed generation the exact survey center of Boston, and likewise the business and social center of the city, has shifted with each age. But whenever historians gather to hallow some deed of an older period in Boston, almost invariably the Boston Stone, as that marked at Creek Square is known, is mentioned as an incident of the event.

The Boston Stone, it is said, has seen more Christmases come and go than almost any historic land mark in the city. Children and grownups in days before the Revolutionary War, were often wont to meet at the Boston Stone, thence to walk through the narrow streets singing Christmas carols and, perhaps, deliver an occasional gift.

With this Yuletide memory in mind, Mayor and Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield this year selected the Boston Stone as their Christmas insignia. The Mayor's card, with just a photograph of the Boston Stone, says "best wishes for Christmas and the New Year" to all in the city.

Arlington Vetoes Sanatorium Plea

By a unanimous vote, the Arlington Board of Selectmen today turned down a petition of the Ring Sanatorium and Hospital seeking permission to erect a 20-room building on its property on Hillside avenue. To grant permission would necessitate changes in the zoning law, to which 50 home owners living within 1000 feet of the Ring property objected.

Bookseller Can't Sell Books Without Handling Bric-a-Brac

Stuart Pierce is feeling these days very much like the drug-store proprietor who was forced to include toasted sandwiches, electric trains, wearing apparel, magazines, kitchen utensils, toys, games and spare automobile parts in his merchandise. And frankly, Mr. Pierce is none too pleased about it.

For many years, he has dusted and mentally catalogued the 15,000 or so books which once constituted his main stock-in-trade.

But apparently it isn't books that purchasers are seeking these days, but firemen's horns. And for some reason, they all pick on Mr. Pierce and his unsuspecting book establishment.

"I have been in the book business many years," said the slightly puzzled Mr. Pierce, "and after having had four calls for firemen's horns in the course of three days, I decided to purchase some."

Only One Horn Left

Business had apparently been rushing, for of the four horns bought by Mr. Pierce, only one—the proud clarion of a Boston Fire Department Chief in 1870—remained on display in the window.

"I find I cannot sell books if I do not keep bric-a-brac, antique cannon, horns, pictures, badges, candlesticks and glassware. The people simply will not buy, and I cannot afford to be losing customers—the result is that I am practically running a drugstore."

Scattered about the establishment, silent proof of his statement, were such widely diversified objects as a cannon, a French war helmet, two original copies of the first edition of Punch—said to be the first two ever bound—some very nice water colors and a Moorish pistol which Mr. Pierce had been told was used in the war with the Saracens.

Blames Depression

"I blame it on the depression and the radio," he said. "Up until then everything was normal and peaceful. Now people hear of things over the radio and after looking several places to find them, it seems that they eventually try a bookstore."

But Mr. Pierce's troubles don't

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday overcast and warmer; Friday probably cloudy with moderate temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly and increasing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and warmer; possibly snow flurries in the north portions tonight and Thursday; Friday cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday; Friday cloudy with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate to fresh southwest, generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	12	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	69	69	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	34	30	New York	20	18
Denver	32	28	Norfolk	37	32
Helena	46	40	Philadelphia	24	22
Jacksonville	54	48	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	46	42	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	60	58	Washington	22	22
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 23.
B—Minimum, Dec. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:30 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Thursday, 7:00 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:40 p. m.

Boston Today

Amoskeag Fund For Stockholders

Initial dividend payments totaling $629,428 for stockholders in the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., were ordered today at the Federal building by Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy. The payments will be made by the Old Colony Trust Company to all shareholders except the Dumaine Trust and the Consolidated Investment Trust.

Referee Black presided this morning at a hearing on a petition filed yesterday by Lothrop Withington, protesting the payment of $2 a share on common stock of the Manufacturing Company to holders of shares "which represent profit made by Frederic C. Domaine and Robert Winsor out of the operation of the pool in stocks of the Amoskeag Company, the holding company operated by them in 1927." The petition was filed for Thomas C. Donnelly of Concord, N. H., holder of 1200 shares of Manufacturing Company stock.

Mr. Dumaine was at one time the treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and is now co-receiver for the firm. Mr. Winsor was associated with Kidder Peabody & Co.

Payments to the Dumaine Trust would have added $56,646, representing 28,323 shares, and the amount withheld in the Consolidated Investment Trust was $45,880, representing 22,940 shares—bringing the dividend total to $731,954.

These amounts will be paid if a satisfactory stipulation is filed with Referee Black.

Fin. Com. Asks Mayor to Reply

The Christmas season brings no truce between the Finance Commission and the Mayor.

Nettled by his failure to acknowledge suggestions made a week ago that real estate valued at $1,500,000 and owned by the city and the school department, be sold, the Finance Commission revived the recommendation brusquely today.

In a letter to Mayor Mansfield, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan noted that the only answer to the Finance Commission's suggestions was "meager accounts of your statement which appeared in newspapers."

The Finance Commission's chairman then added that his organization had been informed that the committee which consists of the Mayor, the school committee and the school superintendent of construction "has not had a meeting in the three years of your administration."

"The commission has also been informed that the superintendent of construction of the school buildings department, Mr. William Drummey, has written to you three times asking you to convene the board . . . He has stated to a representative of the Finance Commission that the cost of caring for unused school real estate is eating into his maintenance appropriation."

Disputes Billboard Bid to Bay State Off N. Y. Highway

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—The division of state planning said today a billboard advertisement of Massachusetts' tourist attractions, which stirred a friendly controversy between New York and the Bay State last summer, has been removed.

The sign was located on route 5 between Albany and Schenectady, N. Y. It carried the beaming countenance of a "pilgrim father" and an invitation to visit Massachusetts.

The Bay State prohibits by law such billboard advertising as detrimental to highway safety.

In view of that ruling, the New York planning division asked a similar group in Massachusetts if it "considered it ethical for a commonwealth to do in a neighboring state what would be an offense in its own."

Commenting the controversy was "all in fun," a Bay State official suggested that New York follow Massachusetts' lead in legislating against highway billboards.

Teach to Serve Instead of Win, Einstein Says

Work for Community Put Above Individual's Material Success

Arouse Inner Force

Education that develops the ability and desire to serve the community, rather than the pursuit of "success," based on amassing material things, is the ideal set forth for modern schools by Dr. Albert Einstein.

Descending from the abstract realms of mathematics, where he has developed the theory of relativity, Dr. Einsten lays down in simple language what he considers the essentials of modern education. His statement appears in an article published by the Christian Register, and is based on a speech originally designed for delivery at the Harvard Tercentenary.

By What Is Given

"We must beware of preaching success in the ordinary sense to young people," Dr. Einstein writes, "because a successful man is mostly one who receives from his neighbors far more than his service to them justifies. His value should be estimated by what he gives, and not by what he has been able to get, or is getting.

"The most important incentive to accomplishment in school and in life is joy in your work, joy in its results, and the consciousness of what those results mean for your community. To arouse and strengthen these inner forces in young people is to me the most important task of education. Such an inner basis alone can lead to joyous striving for the highest rewards to man: knowledge and artistic growth.

Importance to Society

"The arousing of these productive, inner forces is certainly more difficult than the use of discipline and all the more valuable. The problem is to develop a child's natural desire for play and knowledge, and to direct those qualities into fields of importance to society. It is a form of education based principally on the impulse to successful activity and knowledge. If the school succeeds in working along this line of vision, it will stand high in the estimation of the rising generation, and the tasks it sets will be gratefully received by them. I have known children who preferred school days to holidays.

Teacher Free to Choose

"This type of school demands from a teacher that he be an artist in his profession. What can we do to breathe this spirit into schools? There is no universal prescription for this improvement. . . . Yet there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled. First, the teachers themselves should grow up in this type of school. Second, the teacher should be allowed a wide range of choice both in his subject matter and in his methods of teaching. It is important that his joy in the form of his activity be not stifled by discipline or outside pressure.

"If you have followed my views closely up to this point, you may be surprised that, while I have spoken in detail about the spirit in which the youth should be educated, I have made no mention of the subject matter they should be taught: whether languages or natural sciences should preponderate.

Non-Partisan

"To this I say: In my opinion all that is of secondary importance. If a young man trains his muscles to endurance through gymnastics or long hikes, he will be ready for any physical activity. There is a distinct analogy between the training of the spirit and the skillful use of thoughts and hands. There is a grain of truth in the saying: education is what remains when you have forgotten everything you learned at school. Consequently I do not feel called upon to take sides in the struggle between the classical, philological and historical partisans and those who are oriented toward the natural sciences.

Skills and Vocations

"I do, however, wish to go on record as opposing the point of view that the school must teach the special skills that will be directly used later in life. The demands of life are far too varied to make it possible to offer any such special training. And even apart from that, I hold it reprehensible to treat a human being as if he were an inanimate tool. The aim of the school should be that when a student leaves it he is an harmonious personality, not a specialist. I feel that this should be true to a certain degree even of

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'Put Nuther Nail in It, Gampa'

Acme — Patching Up the Christmas Toy

Carols to Rise Again in 'Old Boston'

Bells of New England to Ring Glad Tidings of Christmas Day

Once again, this year, the bells of New England will ring out on Christmas Morn, as they did a century ago,

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells. . . .

as Edgar Allan Poe would put it, and once again on Beacon Hill, and about North Square, and along the Mall, and in all the narrow, meandering streets of that "Trimountane" which came to be Boston, citizens who are abroad and citizens who are still abed will hear the chimes proclaiming the glad tidings, as Emerson, Lowell and Hawthorne heard them; as Longfellow heard them when he wrote:

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Like "Trotty Veck"

Perhaps those who are breakfasting early, in the customary New England fashion, will feel as they listen to the chiming between 7:30 and 7:45 on the morning of the 25th, like "Trotty Veck" of Dickens's "The Chimes," who told his daughter, as he ate his dinner on the cold church steps, "They broke in like a grace, my dear. . . . They'd say a good one, I am sure, if they could. Many's the kind thing they say to me."

Certainly that small group of Massachusetts citizens, who are heartily supported by such eminent clergymen as Bishop Sherrill and the Rev. Leroy Opons, and who are calling upon all denominations to make the bell ringing uniform throughout this State and other parts of New England, will derive the joy which the practice afforded their ancestors. Colleges and non-sectarian organizations have been enlisted as well as churches, in this endeavor to revive the old custom.

The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will take part, and in addition to its usual bell ringing on Christmas Eve, will give a program from its belfry on Friday morning, commencing with the Christmas message to this age, the hymn by Mary Baker Eddy, "Christmas Morn." The great bells, which

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'Santa' Wincapaw Ready for Flight

Capt. William H. Wincapaw, on his eighth annual yuletide flight to 91 lighthouses and Coast Guard stations along the New England coast, will drop extra Christmas bundles at more than 25 isolated islands along the northern coast of Maine, where a large number of fishermen have gone for the winter.

"These fishermen," Captain Wincapaw said, "have no means of support on the mainland during the winter months. Rather than accept charity, they retreat to these islands, build small shanties, and live on what fish they catch through the ice."

Captain Wincapaw has just returned from New York with his giant tri-motored plane, which he will use on the Christmas flight. The ship has been fitted with special radio equipment for a coast-to-coast radiocast tomorrow at 4:45 p. m., over the Blue Network, NBC.

The Santa of the air will take off tomorrow at 8 a. m. on the first leg of his 2000-mile Christmas hop. He will cover all stations between Minot's Light and Portland, Maine, with his son, Bill Jr., accompanying him as "bomber."

More Electrical Decorations Than Ever Are Viewed

The spread in recent years of electrical decorations at this holiday time has heightened rather than lessened, in the opinion of many, the mellow charm of New England's Christmas.

This use of flood lighting, colored bulbs and near approaches to stage settings for exterior decoration is in itself one of the newer arts. An evening drive through Boston and its immediate environs discloses that this year an increasing number of householders, business enterprises

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Pictures of several interesting Christmas lighting displays near Boston: Page 11.

Christmas Eve to Ring With Song on Beacon Hill and Elsewhere

On Beacon Hill—which on Christmas Eve is truly Old Boston, and a bit of England—candles will gleam in uncurtained windows tomorrow at dusk. Later in the evening there will come from the hilly streets bars of "Good King Wenceslaus," Bishop Brooks' "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and other simple age-old Christmas melodies.

Boston makes a pilgrimage to Beacon Hill on the Eve. Some join the carollers as they stroll from street to street, others enjoy traditional open house. Visitors for the first time admire the novel arrangements of evergreens and fruit and silvered pine cones, the crèches in the windows, and the opulent display of old furniture, family portraits and silver in drawing rooms usually screened from public gaze but this night open and alive with entertainment and hospitality.

Observances Elsewhere

Elsewhere in the city and suburbs, the spirit of Christmas will be manifest in formal and informal observances. Federal music projects will contribute their share. Elaborate plans have been made for tomorrow night when two symphonic bands and combined choral units will present a program of carols at Parkman bandstand on Boston Common at 7:45.

The 75-piece Commonwealth Symphonic Band, conducted by Alfonso D'Avino and a smaller Boston concert band under the baton of William Barrington-Sargent will join the Madrigal Singers led by Homer P. Whitford; members of the State Chorus and several soloists from the opera group. At 7 o'clock the Boston Civic Chorus of 16 selected singers, conducted by G. Roberts Lunger, will sing a carol program on the steps of Symphony Hall.

Music Programs

Shut-ins and residents of homes for the aged will be entertained by Federal music units throughout the day. At the Resthaven Home for the Aged in Roxbury, Theodore Bailey and his County Concert Orchestra will play at the annual Christmas entertainment in the afternoon.

This program joins in with the city's official celebration which include carols at noon by the Municipal Choral Society on the steps of City Hall and special exercises from 5:30 to 6 o'clock at Parkman bandstand, with the lighting of the municipal tree by Mayor Mansfield and a vocal program. The Mayor headed an official party which visited the city institutions on Long Island at noon today.

Four trumpeters in uniform will play carols from the balcony of the Old State House on Washington street from noon to one o'clock tomorrow. This observance dates back many years. The trumpeters chosen for tomorrow come from the band of the 372nd Regiment, M. N. G., at the invitation of the Bostonian Society.

Parties Given

Pre-Christmas parties for underprivileged children have been given in number in the past week.

More and more those who have steady employment are thinking of the unemployed and their children. All over Boston these Christmas parties for children are taking the place of the former celebration and interchange of gifts.

One of the most extensive of these acts of generosity was that performed by workers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, who, by voluntary donations, provided 1000 boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 12 with complete outfits of winter clothing and Christmas stockings filled with fruit, candy and nuts.

Christmas Party

Similar occasions of joy included the Kiwanis Christmas party for 350 boys and girls between 8 and 12 at the Hotel Touraine last night and the Midgets party for 1100 small boys at the Charlestown and Roxbury Branches of the Boys' Club of Boston. Tonight the juniors and seniors of the club, approximately 2000, will have their party. One thousand pairs of new shoes were contributed by Henry G. Lapham, one of the board of overseers.

Christmas carols interspersed with 14 tableaux of famous paintings of the Madonna, presented and portrayed by members of The Firnabank Club featured the seventeenth

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

WPA Researchers Discover Vital Early Colonial Data

The Pilgrims and Colonists made free use of the official proclamation as the means for accomplishing a wide variety of ends, ranging from the expression of thanks for exemption from Indian attack to the request that window weights be melted for bullets, the WPA workers, examining historical documents of the Commonwealth have found. They reported today the finding of several notable examples of the early Massachusetts proclamation.

Hundreds of documents have been assembled and are now in readily accessible form the WPA reports. Written in stilted and ornate English—as were most of the official proclamations—they date back to the period almost immediately following the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth.

One of the first proclamations called for a fast day to be held on May 27, 1632, and asked the colonists to pray for the safety of the Reverend John Wilson, colonial pastor, who had returned to England to bring over his wife. They arrived back in America before the day appointed, and the community turned it into a day of thanksgiving

Many Thanksgiving Days

This case was typical of colonial procedure in proclamations. First was the call to prayer for guidance. If, before the appointed day the prayer was answered, the occasion was changed to one of thanksgiving. There were a great many thanksgiving days.

Still before 1700, two churches in Boston seeking the services of the same minister, Thomas Wilde, set apart a day for prayer—to induce the pastor to make a choice. Just how the Rev. Wilde decided is not shown in the records.

March 22, 1668 was set apart in Massachusetts because a comet has appeared in the heavens, and had caused much alarm among the colonists. Again on June 22 of the same year another fast day was decreed because the comet had appeared again. In this latter proclamation mention also was made of the "canker worms" which had destroyed the apple crop, and of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Curley Forced To Retreat On Quabbin Claims

Hearing on $1,000,000 Damage Case Is Called Off

Mansfield Has Role

Governor Postpones Test of Lowell Judge Until Next Wednesday

Gov. James M. Curley today withdrew from attempts to settle $1000,000 damage claims in connection with the Quabbin project and referred the entire question to the courts.

By so doing, he canceled a scheduled public hearing on the claims of the Boston Duck Company and Palmer Mills concern before the Executive Council. The hearing was to have been resumed this afternoon after having been recessed late Monday in the midst of one of the stormiest sessions seen in the State House during the Curley administration.

Witnesses Gather

His announcement was made after witnesses and interested parties, including members of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, had thronged into the State House prepared to carry on the controversy which arose last week when Robert G. Dodge, Boston attorney, conferred with the Governor and Councilor Danial H. Coakley, seeking an extra-court settlement of the claims.

Although the Governor said he was withdrawing because all parties had agreed the case should go to the courts, State House observers were quick to point out that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston had given settlement proposals a severe blow by his active opposition, including the charge that the two concerns presenting claims had obtained possession of the property only nine days previously for $450,000.

Dever Delivers Blow

It also was pointed out that Attorney General Paul A. Dever had struck a severe blow at the hearings and the council itself when, on Monday, he said he would oppose such settlements as long as he held office.

Simultaneously, today, the Governor told newspaper men that because of "an apparent mixup in our office" he was postponing until next Wednesday an examination of Judge Frederic A. Fisher, 81-year-old Lowell jurist, whose fitness to serve the Governor has questioned. He said that the letter asking Judge Fisher to appear had not been mailed.

At the same time, the Governor read a telegram from John E. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, asking the retirement of Judge Fisher "in the interests of organized labor."

Prepared Statement

The prepared statement concerning the Quabbin case was read directly after the Governor held private conferences with Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, and Lieut-Gov Joseph L. Hurley. The statement read:

The recent public hearing on the question of the taking of property in connection with the establishment of the Quabbin water basin was held at the request of an eminent Boston attorney, Mr. Robert G. Dodge, who maintained that he had been denied an opportunity for a hearing by the Metropolitan Water Commission upon a proposal that would result in a saving of nearly $1,000,000 to the State.

The hearing has been held, the atmosphere has been cleared, and apparently substantially everyone is in agreement that the question of the prices of properties to be taken in connection with the Quabbin reservoir work should be determined by the courts rather than by compromise, even though the cost to the State may be $1,000,000 greater.

Engineers Set Figure

The former owners of these properties in 1934, when the textile industry was at the lowest ebb, maintained that provided the property were taken at that time the damage to them would be in the vicinity of $2,600,000, and the engineers of the Metropolitan Water Commission set that figure at $1,160,000.

At the hearing it developed that Mr. Windsor's judgment (Frank E. Windsor, chief engineer of the commission), given long in advance in three of the cases that were tried by the Attorney-General's office, was within a few thousand dollars of the verdict rendered by each of the juries. Personally, my opinion, is that Mr. Windsor's suggestion to the commission that they pay $1,160,000 rather than go to trial is justified by his correct prediction in the cases tried.

The possibility of a settlement on the basis of $750,000 for properties for which the present owners maintain they had paid $630,000 in view of the fact that 50 per cent of the profit would revert to the State made a settlement by compromise appear unusually attractive to the State, hence the public hearing. In view, however, of the failure of Mr. Dodge and his associates to submit a figure of $750,000 or any figure, and further in view of the fact that all parties at interest appear favorable to a settlement through the court, apparently there is no way in which to justify a continuance of this hearing and I declare the hearing adjourned.

Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, prominent in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elizabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dora and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

Movies

BOSTON — "Sins of Children," adapted from novel, "In Six Steps," by Charles H. Sheldon. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: "Riviera Follies." Ben Marden's Revue, Tomorrow: Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." Stage: Hollywood Hotel Revue with Shyl Bowan, Al Norman and others.

UNIVERSITY — "Little Women," with Katharine Hepburn, 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me," 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "A Woman Rebels." Also "Pola Joe," with Joe E. Brown.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Magnificent Brute," with Victor McLaglen, 2, 5, 8:00. Also "Ladies in Love," featuring Janet Gaynor, Constance Bennett, Loretta Young and Simone Simon. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Old Hutch," featuring Wallace Beery. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:15, 4:15, 7:30, 10:30. Also "The Man Who Lived Twice," with Kaaren Bellamy, Miriam Marsh and Isabel Jewell. Both theaters: 1:15 a. m., 3, 6:00, 9:10. Tomorrow: "The Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Also "Come Closer, Folks."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart, Margot Lindsay and Donald Woods. Fenway: 2:30, 5:55, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:40. Also "The Captain's Kid," featuring Guy Kibbee, Sybil Jason and Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 9, 11:40, a. m., 2:12, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Also "Along Came Love," with Charles Starrett and Irene Hervey.

METROPOLITAN—Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Banjo on My Knee." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Yuletide Variation," with Borrah Minevitch, Buster Shaver and his Starlettes.

TREMONT—"The Unguarded Hour," with Francbot Tone and Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:44, 6:38, 10. Also "Little Miss Nobody," with Jane Withers and Robert Morgan. 8:50, 11:34 a. m., 2:16, 5:20, 8:24.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Doing On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

MEMORIAL — "Stowaway," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay" "Alias St. Nick," "Damascus and Jerusalem," "Thanks, Mr. Cupid," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER — Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," 3:30, 6:50, 8:15. Also "Gentleman From Louisiana," with Eddie Quillan. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

MODERN — "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Bengal Tiger," with Barton MacLane, June Travis and Warren Hull. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

UPTOWN—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Three Men on a Horse." 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30.

Other Events

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Roxbury Community Theater in "As You Like It." Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Buffet Supper, Christmas carols by trio. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Boston School 247 Years Old Teaches Mothers and Children

Five minutes' walk from Eliot square, that busy traffic intersection in Jamaica Plain, stands a yellow school building set off by its quietness and a stretch of lawn bounded by an old picket fence. Every day during the winter season a small but earnest group of students passes in and out of the mellow edifice erected in 1831, and the noticeable thing about the group is the variety of its personnel.

There always has been a variety. Ever since the founding of the school, in 1690, for the purpose of educating the white children of the district, as well as Indians and Negroes, it has been liberal in placing its facilities wherever they were most needed, and today the attendance includes housewives and mothers and children from neighborhood houses or social centers.

While lads of the fifth grade in grammar school, for example, go there of an afternoon, for wood carving, men and women of mature years make picture frames in a room overhead.

Practical and Artistic

Thus, while Joseph J. Assmus, who has taught at this school about 10 years, is instructing boys of the neighborhood in the construction of model boats, sewing cabinets and so forth, Feliciano Nemiccolo is conducting a class in which adult students, who wish to make their own picture frames, are learning to lay gold leaf, carve the wood in character with a painting, apply gesso decoration after the manner of the Italian masters, and distinguish between motifs of Dutch, French, Spanish and Venetian styles.

Mr. Nemiccolo learned his craft in Italy. He is by avocation a painter and a maker of violins, and has taught framing in private schools of New England.

Mrs. Gladys Ferry Hay, who teaches metal work and jewelry making, was originally a pupil at the school, who had studied previously and taught at the Normal Art school.

Study for Pure Joy

In her classes she has a number of women who take her courses purely for the joy of making articles for their homes. Enrollment fees are from $3 to $5, with a charge of only $1 for each additional course From the Jamaica Plain schools over 1300 pupils have, during the years, gone to the Eliot school for their manual training.

It was in 1689, the year before he passed on, that the famous preacher and writer, John Eliot, gave 75 acres of land to support the school and a schoolmaster. For about 14 years the citizens of Jamaica or Pond Plain had been raising a fund for a school for their children.

John Ruggles contributed a piece of land where the Soldier's Monument now stands. The district at that time was part of Roxbury, and Eliot began preaching in the First Church in Roxbury shortly after leaving Boston, where he arrived from England in 1631.

Famed for Indian Work

His work with the Indians is well known. His translation of the Bible into the Indian language was the first Bible printed in America. He wrote the first book printed in the Bay Colony—the Bay Psalm Book.

The Eliot school has gone through many phases of curriculum rearrangement since its founding, but it still preserves a flavor of the days when education was regarded as a great privilege, and despite its informality, a sense of stability and unity. Friendly co-operation exists between the pupils in the various handicraft courses to which the school is now devoted.

It has confined itself to the manual arts since 1889 when five American educators came home from a visit to Russia with new ideas aroused by the work they had witnessed there. One of the professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology asked to be permitted to conduct classes in manual training, in the Eliot school, as an experiment. That was the beginning of manual training in the public schools.

What's Going On in the Arts

John Carradine
In "The Garden of Allah," Starting Tomorrow at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters

Federal Art Gallery

For its third showing this season the Federal Art Gallery at 50 Beacon Street is exhibiting a selection of oil paintings done by members of the WPA. The time has come when we turn our steps to a WPA exhibition with a feeling of pleasant anticipation. Former displays have given proof of the seriousness of artists enrolled. But as months pass, we observe more enterprise and concentration on the part of the painters, who do not feel they must serve a staid and set patronage.

It is in the nature of development of an artist today to experiment, to be audacious, fearless and ingenious. Every painter of merit has gone through the process as a vigorous and salutary exercise. Our Federal artists in Massachusetts are permitted to soar and flutter, each in his respective way. As a consequence the exhibitions consist of material which is alive and free, and lacking the clichés and banalities encountered far too frequently in displays hereabouts. It may be said now that a new and important group of painters has emerged, and that people afar may no longer refer to Boston as a city of intolerance.

Of exceptional interest are the still-life portrayals. The painting of flowers seem as a rule superfluous, for painters fail to record the peculiar thrill they feel before their subject. Here are several flower pieces which capture this very characteristic, and convey to the onlooker not only shapes and local tones, but brilliance and fragrance. Flowers there are which bloom modestly; flowers touched off with dramatic vehemence; flowers which seem like sulphurous vapors; flowers emphatically decorative in their firm contours. It is heartening in a machine age to find painters so absorbed, so eager, so sensitive in communicating their joy in a handful of blossoms.

Portraits in this exhibition are also interesting, and some, like adaptations of the style of Botticelli and El Greco, may provoke argument. The portraiture certainly proves that our painters do not intend to vie with the camera. They have methods and viewpoints which cannot in any way be duplicated by photography, and in one sense we have the camera to thank for a great deal of ingenuity expressed. Some of these canvases are notable for highly effective handling of shadows, others for a brusque, vigorous, (man)handling of color There is one thing certain—portraiture in the hands of modern painters becomes definitely a vehicle, of design, or drama, or didactic exposition. It has a function; it is no passive record.

The landscapes do not stand out so prominently as the other subjects, although many are very capably made, and well-sustained in the mood of jubilance or thoughtfulness, of gustiness or calm, which they are meant to express.

It is doubtful whether a better project exhibition could be found throughout the United States.

D. A.

Tuesday Symphony Concert

In the series of nineteenth-century classics, which he is presenting this year to the Tuesday afternoon symphony audiences, Dr. Koussevitsky yesterday submitted the Overture to "Oberon" by von Weber, the Schumann Symphony No. 4, in D minor, and "A Siegfried Idyl," "Forest Murmurs" (from "Siegfried") and the Overture to "Tannhäuser" by Wagner.

Each hearing of the melodious Overture to "Oberon" increases regret that the music for the opera itself should have been composed of inferior material, yet considering the circumstances surrounding the writing of the opera, the wonder is that it should contain such a masterpiece as this brilliant introduction, which yesterday came to an illuminating and spirited performance. For once, at least, the work did not suffer in comparison with the Wagnerian items. Dr. Koussevitsky's program building usually reveals a balance on the right side of the ledger, but one might, in this instance, question the advisability of including both the "Siegfried Idyl" and "Forest Murmurs" on the same program.

This commentator found it most satisfying to hear the Schumann symphony so soon again this season (it was played in the Friday-Saturday series of Oct. 30-31) and to recognize anew the fertility and spontaneity of this outstanding composer among the romantics Played without pause, the work revealed once more the various artistic qualities of the orchestra and despite some momentary fumbling in the brass choir during the Allegro section of the first movement, the performance did credit to the orchestra and its conductor, and drew warm applause from the audience.

G. M. S.

Bells

(Continued from Page 9)

began in 1906 to chime their gentle songs of healing through the district known as Back Bay, will be heard on Thursday evening from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, and on Christmas morning from 7:30 to 7:45.

The programs have been arranged as follows:

Christmas Eve

"It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," Richard S. Willis.
"Draw Nigh, Immanuel," Old French Melody.
"The First Noel," Traditional.
"Angels at the Saviour's Birth," Jakob Hintze.
"O Come, All Ye Faithful," Traditional.
"We Three Kings of Orient Are," Dr. J. H. Hopkins.
"Away in a Manger," Traditional.
"Here a Torch," French Carol.
"Good King Wenceslas," Traditional.
"Sing, Ye Joyous Children, Sing," Mendelssohn.
"All Glory Be to God Most High," David G. Corner.
"Joy to the World," Georg Friedrich Handel.
"Holy Night!" Franz Gruber.

Christmas Morn

"Christmas Morn" (Words by Mary Baker Eddy), William V. Wallace.
"A Glorious Day Is Dawning," Lowell Mason.
"Angels at the Saviour's Birth," Jakob Hintze.
"All Glory Be to God Most High," David G. Corner.
"Joy to the World," Georg Friedrich Handel.
"Let Every Creature Hail the Morn," Franz Joseph Haydn.
"We May Not Climb the Heavenly Steeps," Traditional Melody.
"Sing, Ye Joyous Children, Sing," Mendelssohn.

Carols to Rise Again in the Old Beacon Hill Area

(Continued from Page 9)

annual Christmas party of The First National Bank of Boston, at its Milk street office, last evening. Guests at the party which was sponsored by the Firmabank Club girls included officers and members of the bank's staff, many with their families.

A huge Christmas tree stood in the center of a large pile of gifts which will go to more than 2000 children at institutions in and near Boston. The fund which made these gifts possible came as voluntary donations from directors, officers and members of the bank's staff and as a result of various functions held during the past year. In addition, 120 dinners are being distributed.

The Salvation Army has made extensive plans to reach the homes of the needy. It will distribute 1200 bountiful holiday dinners to 1200 families and in each of the 14 local centers in the metropolitan area will have a Christmas tree and celebration for children on Monday afternoon, Dec. 28. The Army will serve a turkey dinner to more than 300 homeless men on Christmas Day.

The Volunteers of America will hold its annual old folks' party tomorrow afternoon with more than 200 elderly men and women in attendance.

U. S. Navy Orders 40 Scout-Bombers From Hartford Firm

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Chance Vought Aircraft announced today it had received an order for 40 scout-bomber airplanes from the United States Navy. The planes will be similar to 84 ships delivered during the year to the Navy for its aircraft carriers. They are designed for both bombing and long range scouting.

These specifications and performance figures for the planes were disclosed by the company for the first time: span overall, 33 feet 3 inches; length overall, 21 feet 9¼ inches; gross weight, 5318 pounds; maximum speed, 205 miles an hour at 8900 feet, landing speed, 65 miles an hour, service ceiling, 24,600 feet. The planes will be of metal structure, fabric covered, and of the two-seat biplane type.

Proclamation

(Continued from Page 9)

war between the British and the Dutch.

About this time a squadron of Dutch ships had been threatening the New England coast, and when it was diverted from the shores of the colonies a special thanksgiving day was held. A plague of caterpillars and worms, and the "humiliation" of a dry summer caused the appointment of a special fast day on March 21, 1666.

The colonies during these years, it will be remembered, were still under domination by England, and in one proclamation a £100 reward was offered for the apprehension of those responsible for issuance of a decree thought to have offended the King.

Whether the Reds were operating in this country at this time or not is debatable, but in 1667 a proclamation by the Governor offered a reward of "fifty pounds from the public treasury" for the capture of the villain who had "upon Tuesday morning last, some hours before day, fired a Granado-shell loaded with combustible matter with a lighted fuse to it, into the house of the Reverend Cotton Mather in Boston, through the glass window of one of his chambers, to the terror and hazard of the people there, and endangering the neighboring houses."

In the summer of 1692 the colonists were successful in beating off Indian attackers at Wells, and the Governor issued a proclamation of thanksgiving. During the administration of Governor Dudley, a special thanksgiving was held on April 12, 1705, in which their "late exemption from molestation by the enemy" was noted.

All of these documents were written in longhand, as no printing presses then existed in the colonies. They were distributed to ministers throughout Massachusetts Bay who read them from the pulpit. The first known printed copy of a proclamation for a fast day was published in 1670.

A printed proclamation was issued during the Revolution by John Hancock calling attention to the lack of lead for the making of bullets.

All patriotic citizens were asked to sell their window-weights "for the defense of this Colony in the present struggle against Great Britain."

At the time of the siege of Boston, General Gage issued a number of proclamations calling upon the people to remain loyal to the King, and deploring the spirit of rebellion abroad in the community. One of these broadsides called for the dispersal of the band of patriots who had taken up quarters on the north bank of the Charles river, and who, in the words of the British general, called themselves a "provincial congress."

After the Federal Government was established, a change in the manner of writing proclamations occurred. The documents became somewhat political in tone, a change which the WPA workers noted has been continued in proclamations to the present day.

Behind the Microphone

A shortwave relay from "the little town of Bethlehem," a performance by the Metropolitan Opera, Christmas greetings by President Roosevelt, and Christmas Eve music mark the program schedules for Thursday, Dec. 24. Among the promised features the following may be worthy of attention:

Relay from Bethlehem, CBS network, 1:45 p. m., from the Church of the Nativity located over the spot where the manger is supposed to have been laid. Tune WABC.

Relay from Switzerland, WEEI, 2:15 p. m., of carols by children's chorus.

Metropolitan Opera, WBZ, 2:30 p. m., opening its 1936-37 radio season with its annual transmission of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel"; Irene Jessner, Hansel; Queena Mario, Gretel; Karl Riedel, conductor; Marcia Davenport, commentator.

Columbia's Concert Hall, CBS network, 4 p. m., in "Story of the Song," recital offering ballads relating to season by Theo Karle, tenor, and Lucrezia Sarria, soprano, with orchestra.

Address, President Roosevelt, WEEI, WBZ, WAAB, WMEX, 5 p. m., at lighting of Christmas tree, Washington, D. C.

Christmas Eve Boston Common Celebration, WAAB, 5:30 p. m., lighting of Boston's Christmas tree, address by Mayor Mansfield and music.

"Bandwagon," WEEI, 8 p. m., with well-known chorus, Kate Smith, soloists and orchestra.

"Show Boat," WNAC, 9 p. m., offering special version of Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," with Helen Jepson, Lanny Ross, Ross Graham, choir and orchestra; Sam Hearn and Molasses and January.

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," WBZ, 9 p. m., Jerome K. Jerome's Christmas play with Walter Hampden, actor.

Symphony orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, WEEI, 10 p. m., with Edwin C. Hill, commentator, and features arranged by the telephone company.

"Music Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m., presenting José Iturbi, pianist; June Travis and Jimmie Gleason of the movies; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

NBC Jamboree, WBZ, 10 p. m., period that offered "Minnie," the singing mouse, recently, now presents Mary Christmas, whose unusual name carries phonetically the season's greetings; variety music program.

Around-the-World Singing of "Holy Night," WBZ, WNAC, 11:45 p. m., with short-wave relays from Austria, New York, Argentina, San Francisco, Hawaii, the Philippines, Austria and back to New York.

Christmas carol service, WEEI, by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

Christmas Day radio schedules offer the following among other programs:

"Magazine of the Air," WEEI, 11 a. m., presenting the New English Singers, well-known mixed sextet, in carols.

"Christmas in Toil-Land," NBC Red network, 1:15 p. m., presenting brief flashes of people who work Christmas Day. Tune WEAF.

Christmas Day Festival, WNAC, 1:30 p. m., a 90-minute variety program by artists of the Yankee Network; commentator and orchestra.

Kreiner String Quartet, WEEI, 3 p. m., in seasonal program.

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, WEEI, 3:30 p. m., Otto Klemperer, conductor, in special Christmas offering of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique."

"Christmas in Canada," WBZ, 4 p. m., presenting brief microphone excursions in the Dominion showing our neighbors' celebration of the holiday.

"Singing Lady," WBZ, 5:15 p. m., presenting popular children's singer and story teller in new series of simple adaptations of the great operas and fairy tales; the Christ Child's Birth for premiere.

"Romance in a Toy Shop," WEEI, 5:15 p. m., children's operetta written by faculty members of Brooklyn public school, presented in Dorothy Gordon's period.

"Last Christmas in St. Thomas," WBZ, 5:45 p. m., relay from old Nevada mining town which next Christmas will be engulfed by the waters backed up by Boulder Dam; interviews of old prospectors and music by old Mormon Church choir.

Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., in a popular program with chorus.

Dickens's "Christmas Carol," WEEI, 9 p. m., annual feature presenting Lionel Barrymore as "Scrooge," with distinguished cast of players.

Philadelphia Orchestra, WEEI, 10 p. m., Eugene Ormandy, conductor, with Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, well-known radio preacher, as guest speaker; holiday program by orchestra.

A. D. H.

Einstein

(Continued from Page 9)

vocational schools, whose graduates must be prepared for special work.

Dealing With Change

"The thing that should always stand in the foreground is the development of the capacity to think, judge and work, independently, and not the acquisition of special knowledge. If you know the fundamental methods of your profession, and have learned to think and work on your own, you will find your right way, and, moreover, you will be better able to deal with advancing and changing conditions; be more capable of adapting yourself to them, than the man whose education has been based on the accumulation of detailed knowledge."

Exaggerated Ambition

With regard to the prevalent practice in schools of stimulating individual ambition as a spur to achievement, Dr. Einstein sounded a warning. Ambition, or, in its milder form, striving for recognition and standing, is "firmly anchored in human nature," he writes.

"If emotional motives of this type were lacking, co-operation among human beings would be impossible: the craving for the agreement of your neighbor is one of the most potent forces for union in society. In this emotion both constructive and destructive forces lie close together. Striving to win agreement and recognition is a sound motive, but the craving to be looked upon as better, stronger, more clever, than your neighbor or fellow students can easily be exaggerated into an egotistical psychic attitude that can mean destruction both for the individual and for the community. Consequently both the school and the teacher must be on guard against the easy arousing of individual ambitions in order to make the students work harder."

Responsibility

In the modern world, education has come to occupy a place of increasing importance, Dr. Einstein declares.

"The school has always been the most important means of passing the wealth of tradition down from one generation to the next. This is even more true in our day than in the past; because through modern economic changes the power of the family, as transmitter of tradition and discipline, has decreased. The continuity and health of human society is now more dependent than ever on the school.

Independent Action

"Sometimes the school is looked upon as merely an instrument by which the greatest possible amount of knowledge is to be given to the growing generation. That is not the case. Knowledge is dead; whereas the school must be the servant to life. It must develop qualities and capacities in youth that will have their value in making the community thrive. I do not mean to say by this that the individual should be deprived of his individuality and become the passive tool of the community, like a bee or an ant.

"A community made up of standardized individuals, without personal qualities and ambitions, would be poverty-stricken indeed, and lack all possibility of development. The aim should be to produce individuals capable of independent action and thought, yet who feel that their greatest service in life is to the community. As far as I can judge, the English schools come nearest to the realization of this ideal."

Governor Picks Morse As Legislative Agent

NASHUA, N. H., Dec 23 (AP)—Governor-elect Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire announced today that Mayland H. Morse of Concord, N. H., former assistant Attorney General, would be his legislative agent.

Mr. Morse is former chairman of the State Public Service Commission.

Rare Stele for St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—Acquisition of a 1431-year-old Chinese stele, or stone monument to Buddha, was announced yesterday by the City Art Museum, which purchased it from Dr. C. T. Loo of New York for $30,000. Of limestone and six feet high, the stone is embellished with Chinese figures, including an earthly incarnation of Buddha.

Vermont Rushes Jobless Pension Law Through Legislature

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 23 (AP)—Vermont's unemployment insurance law, rushed through a two-day special session of the Legislature, bore Gov. Charles M. Smith's signature today.

The bill, passed Monday by the House of Representatives, was amended by the senate committees on judiciary and appropriations and approved by the upper body last night.

The House quickly concurred on the Senate's amendments and the measure was rushed to the Governor for his signature. Vermont was one of the few state's without such a law as the Federal Government's deadline for state concurrence with the Social Security Act approached

Governor Smith appointed William L. McKee (R), Montpelier, commissioner of finance, Sterry R. Waterman (R), of St. Johnsbury, assistant secretary of the Senate, and Senator Earl Horsford, (D), Charlotte, to administer the act.

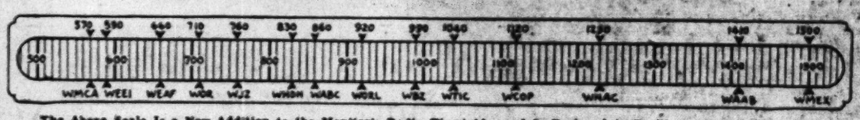
Curtis Orchestra Gives Concert in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—The Curtis Symphony Orchestra, composed of students in the Curtis Institute of Music, gave its first public concert in several seasons on Dec. 20 in the Philadelphia Art Museum before an audience of about 1300 Fritz Reiner conducted a program headed by the Brahms Concerto in A minor, for violin, 'cello and orchestra.

Also on the program were Bach's organ toccato and Fugue in D minor, arranged by Leonardi; "Pacade" a suite of five pieces of incidental music to a satirical play of the same name, by William Walton, young English composer whose first symphony was played by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra recently; and Weber's "Der Freischutz" overture—played in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	*1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board: talk	American Legion program	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	The Funny Folk
6:00	News; Sports Review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Nat Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"The Band Parade"
8:00	Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:15				Frank Dailey's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal"	Serenade; Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Christmas carols from portico of Hartford Times
8:45				
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	"Professional Parade"; variety program by unemployed professionals; Fred Hinds, master of ceremonies; orch.	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15				George Hirrib's Orchestra
9:30	"Come On, Let's Sing": from Boston Garden			"Jazz Nocturne": variety
9:45				"Jazz Nocturne": variety
10:00	"Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; quartet; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:15		WBZA Players		Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, Rabbi Louis Mann	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists; chorus; operetta	Roy Shield's Revue; variety	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs		Roy Shield's Revue; variety	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Relay from Meadow	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Al Morey's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Christmas in San Francisco Bay.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don Mowell, master of ceremonies.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Children's chorus from Switzerland.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel"; Marcia Davenport, commentator.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
4:10 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Concert Hall; soloists; concert orchestra.
4:45 WBZ, "The Flying Santa Claus"; relay from Wincipaw Christmas flight.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WEAF—National), WMEX (WMCA—Interstate), Address, President Roosevelt, at Washington Christmas tree lighting.

Dinner and After

6:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Walter Hampden; Edgar Bergen; Len Hammond; Natalia de Suarez; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; guest soloists; Command Appearance; orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite"; NBC Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt"; amateur song-writing contest.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," with Walter Hampden.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Symphony orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Symphony orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Edwin C. Hill, commentator; special features.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; variety program; soloists; organ; choir; sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; chorus; José Iturbi; Jimmy Gleason; June Travis; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," dramatization and music.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), WBZ (WJZ—National), Around-the-world singing of "Holy Night."
12:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Christmas carols by Columbia Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

Shortwaves

1:45 W1XK 9.57mc
4:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45 WBZ 990kc
4:00 WORL 920kc

Friday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; New English Singers, carols; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.
1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Christmas Festival; variety program by soloists, vocal groups and orchestras.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Saint-Saens' "Christmas Oratorio"; soloists; orchestra.
2:50 WBZ (WJZ — National), Christmas party from London.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall; Kreiner String Quartet.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boys' choir from Dresden.
4:00 WBZ, (WJZ—National), Christmas Day celebrations from Canada.
4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.
8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Handel's "Messiah"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with Lionel Barrymore; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Court of Honor"; Shep Fields's Orchestra; guest radio soloists.

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Relief Cases Up 542 for November In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23—Regular direct relief cases in New Hampshire increased 542 for November over October, according to Harry O. Page, state director of relief.

This increase represents 2157 persons and increased obligations of $3088.84.

During November 1366 cases were added to the rolls and 841 were closed.

Of those added 518 had lost their jobs within the preceding four months. Of those, 379 were formerly employed in private industry, four in the Civilian Conservation Corps and 135 on WPA projects. A total of 728 cases were forced onto relief rolls to supplement inadequate income. Of those, 332 are employed on WPA projects, one in the CCC, and 396 in private industry.

Of the closed cases, 841 in number, 29 per cent found employment in private industry; a like percentage obtained sufficient income otherwise or no longer required supplementary aid; 24 per cent went to work on federal projects, and 9 per cent were closed for unknown reasons.

During October there were 5541 families including 25,249 members on the rolls as compared with 6102 families with 27,425 members in November. Single residents on relief rolls declined from 1786 in October to 1767 in November. Total obligations for direct relief were $191,657.59 in October and $194,746.43 in November.

LaGuardia Bans War Toys in Home For Adopted Son

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—The veto power which Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, head of New York city's Fusion Government, has used with such effect in City Hall is today carried into the LaGuardia home at 1274 Fifth Avenue, where a ban is laid on toy pistols and playthings that connote militancy.

The ban came when Eric, the six-year-old adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. LaGuardia, stood on the steps of City Hall with his parents and his sister, Jean, 8, and saw Christmas formally inaugurated in New York city. Jean pulled a switch which lighted the 60-foot Christmas tree in City Hall Park, while simultaneously trees in parks all over the city blazed with light, illuminated by a plan worked out by the park department which synchronized Christmas tree lighting here.

As the City Hall Park tree spread its light from many branches, a hearty and hale person in red and white and with a long, flowing white beard emerged from the shadows and approached Jean and Eric.

"What would you like for Christmas?" he asked the little girl, and the reply came back quickly, "A bicycle."

The same question was put to Eric, and he was equally prompt with an answer. He wanted "a cowboy suit and an Indian suit."

"And wouldn't you like a gun?" asked the benevolent old gentleman with the long white beard.

Eric thought he would.

"He'll get all of those things, won't he, Mr. Mayor?" the benevolent old gentleman asked again.

"Not a gun," came the decisive reply.

Control Board Sets Milk Prices

(Continued from Page 9)

ognized by this board. We are therefore fixing these prices by an order, under the authority vested in us by the Legislature and we intend to see that this order is obeyed.

"It is simple arithmetic to demonstrate that if these wholesale prices are less than the standard prices fixed by this board, the farmer who produces this milk is being defrauded, because the loss is passed on to him. If the price-cutting amounts to a cent a quart, for example, it is plain that if we stop this price-cutting, and that extra cent a quart is passed on to the farmer, as it should be, the farmer will be better off than if we authorized an increase of a cent a quart on the milk sold to the retail consumer. We say 'better off,' because when the cost of milk to the retail consumer is increased, the consumption of milk decreases, and hence the farmer is back where he was before.

"Therefore, after careful consideration of the matter, we have decided that for the time being, at least, our effort will be to stabilize milk at present prices and note results."

Commenting upon the board's action, Harry Piper, spokesman for the N. E. M. P. A., was reminded of "the king who with 40,000 men marched up the hill only to turn right round and march down again." He failed to see that the board had accomplished anything.

"The usual process is to protect the consumer by fixing a maximum price on what he shall pay," Mr. Piper stated. "The board has thrown this into reverse by fixing a minimum price to consumers. The farmer cannot be a beneficiary of this action in any way."

The board explained that its action was in the nature of a study to see how things worked. Temporarily, at least, the prospects of a proposed one-cent increase in milk prices to consumers are tabled.

$60,000,000 From Mint

Approximately $60,000,000 worth of gold passed through the Denver mint in 1936, about 50 cents for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Electricity Does Its Part in Greeting the Yuletide Season

Christmas Decorations in Peabody, Mass., Square

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Decorations in Salem, Mass.
Lower—Factory Decorated for Christmas in Salem, Mass.
Inset—A Home Decoration in Lynn, Mass.

Brann Submits State Pension Law To Security Board

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine arrived here today to present his State's unemployment compensation law to the Social Security Board for consideration. He said he hoped to get the board's approval of the law, enacted by last week's special session of the State Legislature, some time today. Governor Brann said he would see John G. Winant, chairman of the board.

Discussing a 10 per cent liquor tax proposed as a source of revenue by Maine's Republican Legislature last week, Gov. Brann said he believed the bill was "improperly drawn and if enacted it would endanger the unemployment compensation act and we would lose all the gains of the years" He explained his opposition to the bill was based "entirely on legal grounds."

Gov. Brann said the state might also lose "federal benefits for old age pensions and the blind if the bill became law." He declined to discuss reports he might become high commissioner of the Philippines.

Pennsylvania Bill Seeks Anti-Diversion Of All Motor Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—An amendment to the Pennsylvania State Constitution for the anti-diversion of motor funds, is proposed in a joint resolution introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Clarence J. Buckman, at the instance of the Keystone Automobile Club.

The measure, prepared by attorneys of the club, seeks to prevent the diversion of any motor funds to purposes unrelated to motoring by providing that all motor vehicle taxes and fees, except taxes on gross receipts of vehicles engaged as common carriers, shall be used only for construction, safeguarding and policing of highways, defraying the costs of administration and the payment of interest and sinking fund charges on loans and obligations for the payment of which motor revenues were obligated prior to Jan. 1, 1937.

Before such a constitutional amendment can be put to vote of the people, it is necessary for two successive Legislatures to pass the resolution proposing the amendment.

J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the Keystone Club, stated that in preparing the resolution it acted on behalf of the great body of motor vehicle owners who feel that the convenience and safety of the motoring public is seriously jeopardized by diversion of motor funds.

China's Ex-Premier Summoned to Nanking

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (AP)—Summoned to return to China, Wang Ching-wei, former Premier of China, left Geneva today for Shanghai by way of Marseilles.

"Much depends upon the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China's struggle for unification and independence," the party head said shortly before his departure.

"We should do the utmost to secure his safety and freedom. China has been bravely preparing, through the unity of her peoples for the ultimate sacrifice in defense of her independence.

"The events at Sianfu are subversive to law and order and threaten to throw the nation more deeply into the maelstrom of internal trouble and foreign menace."

Tube to British Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Power to extend the Mordern-Edgware "tube" railway line three to four miles to the Elstree area, chief center of British motion pictures, is being sought from Parliament by London Transport. This section o. London's underground railway is already 26 miles long and contains one of the longest tunnels in the world, 23 miles long.

Decorations

(Continued from Page 9)

and municipalities have tried their hand at producing novel effects in keeping with the times.

Many of these decorations follow the procedure of merely setting a Christmas tree up outside the house, instead of in. Others drape pine boughs along the eaves and string colored lights, spaced about 14 inches apart.

Others use more complex means and cut carol singers or likenesses of Santa Claus out of pressed wall board, paint them and then throw flood lights upon them. Some even carry it so far as to install loudspeakers beside the singers and then play phonograph records.

Here's another idea: On the peak of the house a wire may be erected in the shape of a Christmas tree. Upon this are twined outdoor Christmas tree lights to stand out against the darkness of night.

Shadow Trees

Instead of the usual wreath on the door, some try a shadow Christmas tree. The effect is secured with a handy floodlight placed in front of the steps and, on the walk in front of the light, a small composition board cut-out of a Christmas tree.

A window box of tiny evergreens lighted by Christmas bulbs is another way for a house to spread good cheer.

If the porch has white columns, some use blue floodlights and several strings of orange or red bulbs to accent the Yuletide atmosphere of the home. They direct the blue floodlights toward the columns, and conceal the strings of bulbs beneath the porch lintel so that their harmonizing color is produced on the wall behind. All are cautioned to use weatherproof sockets and wire in all outdoor decorations.

Ethiopia and Poison Gas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Only the collective organization of peace, based on a strict observance of treaties freely entered into, can avert threatening catastrophe, is the conviction of the Abyssinia Association which held a meeting here recently on Gas Warfare and Treaty Violations: The Lesson of Abyssinia.

But memories are short, and, judging from the smallness of the audience, the stress of recent events has caused the question of Ethiopia to grow dim in public thought.

The association, formed early in 1936, holds, however, that "the cause of Abyssinia and the past and present sufferings of her people at the hands of the aggressor," are still a live issue which must be kept to the fore and not allowed to drop until a just settlement is reached.

Demand Justice First

"A stable world peace is unobtainable so long as justice, that is to say, the restoration of her independence and integrity, is denied to Abyssinia," the association declares.

Referring to Italy's use of poison gas in Ethiopia in the spring of 1936 when she violated the 1925 Protocol, renouncing the use of poison gas in war, the Rev. Henry Carter, Honorary Secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, said that the first proposal ever made for poison gas to be used in warfare was put to the British Government during the Crimean war. The Government department which considered the proposal replied, however, that an operation of that nature would "contravene the laws of civilized warfare," and turned down the proposal.

Being Manufactured

It was not until the World War, Mr. Carter continued—when presumably "civilized warfare" ceased to exist—that poison gas was used against one army by another. Practically all the great nations which envisage the possibility of another war are manufacturing poison gas today, and "our own country is no exception," Mr. Carter declared.

"Any attempt merely to provide gas masks and to provide an answer to this, the most terrible of problems, is merely toying with the question," he averred. "What we have to do to get rid of one of the worst types (of warfare) is to get rid of war, and to get rid of war you have to get rid of the causes from which war springs."

Part of the constructive statesmanship of this time, he continued, should be a persistent, intelligent and if needs be sacrificial grapple with the manifold causes from which wars may spring today.

Book

(Continued from Page 9)

end with satisfying seekers of the bizarre. His greatest trial is the rather prevalent individual who does all his reading in the store. This type is usually well dressed and apparently well-to-do.

On his (or her) first visit, he merely browses around a bit, reads a chapter or two and then walks out. The next day he returns, reads another chapter and asks if he may sit down for a few minutes.

Sits Down to It

"I tell them, 'Of course,'" says the hospitable Mr. Pierce, "whereupon the person sits down and reads for two or three hours."

In preparation for the third visit, Mr. Pierce hides the book, and when the reader has gone to the accustomed place and failed to find his volume, he looks a bit sheepish and sometimes asks for it.

If told that the book has been sold, the literary sponger nearly always says, "Too bad. I should like to have bought it."

Mr. Pierce heaved a deep sigh. His latest tribulation had been a callow youth who listened to Shakespeare selections over the radio. Deciding that the Bard of Avon turned out a pretty good script, the erstwhile member of the literati asked whether Mr. Pierce "had his latest book."

"I shall never serve quick lunches in this store," said Mr. Pierce with some feeling. And then, after a moment of reflection, "But really I think the radio and the depression are to blame—it never used to happen before."

New Hampshire Farms Get $32,526 From U. S.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23 (AP)—Payments totaling $32,526 have been made to 1340 farmers in New Hampshire under the agricultural conservation program of the Federal Government, according to the State Farm Bureau Federation.

The average payment is $26. Highest average payments are in Cheshire County where 152 farmers received an average of $39.50 each.

N. H. Has Most Women Legislators

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

One hundred thirty-five women will serve in 34 state legislatures next year, the National League of Women Voters announced today. The total is five more than last year, but 14 less than in 1929.

New Hampshire leads with 19 women members, followed by Connecticut, 16, and Vermont, 14.

Desire for U. S. Friendship Prompts French Debt Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A Franco-American rapprochement is one of the principal aims of French foreign policy for the coming year.

Relations between the United States and France are generally acknowledged to have already improved considerably in the past year or two, but the goal of the present French Government is to develop this passive friendliness into a more active friendship.

One of the first steps in this new effort at rapprochement was France's offer to reopen negotiations for settling the thorny problem of war debts. American resentment at France's war debt "default" in December, 1932, after French resentment at the Hoover Moratorium in 1931, which put an end to German reparations payments to France, unquestionably constituted an important cause of the estrangement that existed for several years between the two republics.

Only "Postponement"

Although a mutually satisfactory arrangement will admittedly be difficult to reach, a "gesture" proving France's good faith has at all events been made, tending to confirm the French contention that there has never been an actual "default" of the war debt payments, but merely postponement pending a new general settlement.

There is no lack of cynically inclined observers who proclaim that this gesture is due entirely to France's desire to borrow money once more in the United States. Under the Johnson Act, no French loans of any kind can be floated in America so long as France is classified as a defaulter. It is not denied here that the French Government realizes the advantages of access to the United States money market. But the conclusion that this is the only motive behind the current movement in favor of a Franco-American rapprochement hardly appears justified. It seems more accurate to say that both French and Americans realize that better relations between their two countries would be profitable to both nations in every way.

Furthermore, entirely outside of commercial considerations there is a very real and very strong sentiment in France that solidarity between the peoples who still cherish the democratic ideals of liberty, law, justice and representative self-government is today essential if these ideals are to be preserved. The elements in France that remain faithful to this conception of democracy—and they are still in the majority despite the undeniable progress of extremisms of Right and Left—feel themselves drawn very sincerely and naturally toward the people of the United States and Great Britain who hold similar ideas of society, in which the emphasis remains on the individual and not on the State or the Collectivity.

The recent formation of the Italo-Germano-Japanese bloc has unquestionably intensified this feeling in France. The French have steadily rejected—and still continue to resist—the tendency to divide Europe, and even the world, into two hostile blocs, one dictatorial, the other democratic. They have clearly realized that such a division is neither in accordance with facts nor in conformity with a sound foreign policy directed toward the preservation of peace.

Cannot Be Ignored

But recent developments have nevertheless led many French leaders to the conviction that, since a group of authoritarian governments persists in basing its international policy on opposition to communism, this situation cannot be ignored. And the best means of counter-balancing the growing weight of this bloc of authoritarian extremists is felt to be—not the formation of another extremist bloc—but the effective cooperation of the great democratic powers to preserve the middle path of republicanism and thus avoid either extreme.

It is this attitude that underlies to a large extent France's present efforts to bring about a genuine rapprochement with the United States and her attempts to crystallize a new "entente cordiale" with Great Britain. The French Government's hope is that by reciprocating President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy, neighborliness may be gradually developed into the closer relationship of active friendship, which France feels may soon be helpful, if not actually necessary, to both countries.

New York Dairy Income Up $12,000,000 for '36

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—New York dairy farmers' incomes will be increased $12,000,000 this year on the basis of a milk control division estimate Dec. 21 for money paid for milk and cream delivered to milk plants. Director Kenneth F. Fee said that the 12-months amount will be approximately $110,000,000, as compared with $98,000,000 last year and $90,000,000 in 1934.

"These figures," he said, "relate to milk and cream delivered to plants and should not be confused with the total value of milk produced, which for 1935 was $128,000,000 and which will undoubtedly exceed $140,000,000 this year." At the same time, Mr. Fee said that the percentage of milk supplied by state producers to the New York metropolitan market was 63.1 per cent this year, 1 per cent more than in 1935.

Curley Forces to Retreat In $1,000,000 Quabbin Claims

(Continued from Page 9)

opposition to Governor Curley, extended the entire credit to the Attorney General's stand against settlement at this time. He said:

"That is good news, the council, and particularly Councilor Coakley started something they couldn't finish. The Attorney General, in his ruling on the coal contracts, dealt the council move a body blow. Together with the unfavorable criticism leveled at the procedure during Monday's hearing, the courageous stand of the Attorney General has forced officials to watch their step and to act in this case along the lines of orderly and regular procedure."

Governor Curley also announced that he would take up next Tuesday the possible retirement of Judge William F. Bacon of the Newton District Court.

Bowed to Criticism

The Governor's renewed drive against judges recalls his original ouster plans, which he withdrew when public criticism became too strong.

Early in May, the Governor announced he planned to summon before the Executive Council all judges over 70 years of age and examine them as to their mental and physical capabilities. Uncovering an almost forgotten clause in the State Constitution, the Governor pointed out the Governor and council had the right to remove judges found mentally or physically unable to continue their duties.

This wholesale application of the Governor's long-rumored plan to remove several justices to make available judicial appointments for friends brought immediate protest from members of the bar and citizens.

Pension Plan Proposed

So strong did the criticism become that the Governor made a statement that he had not been serious in announcing his plans. Rather, he said, he meant only to show that no adequate pension system was available for judges.

However, before the Governor had thus announced himself, one elderly justice, Judge Wallace R. Heady of Springfield, had resigned.

The Governor submitted to the Legislature a proposal whereby judges could retire on full salary at the age of 70 years. However, a clause was discovered which made retirement at 70 practically compulsory. It was found that if a judge failed to resign voluntarily upon reaching 70 years of age, he would forfeit certain pension rights.

Stymied by Court

At the same time, stymied by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which declared he had no authority to propose voluntary retirement legislation, Governor Curley threatened to initiate referendum petitions on the retirement question, a threat which he never carried out.

Later, after the Legislature threw out the full pension bill, following a public hearing in which outstanding lawyers opposed it, Governor Curley submitted another bill for retirement of aged judges on three-quarters salary. That proposal eliminated all compulsory features, but did not pass.

Beacon Hill observers next heard reports the Governor would renew his removal plans after election, when reprisals by the public would be impossible. Today's developments appear to bear out the report.

The Governor has little time to proceed against the judges. Dec. 31 is the last day on which he can make judicial appointments, inasmuch as under the Constitution such appointments must lie over in the council for at least seven days before confirmation. The new Governor, Charles F. Hurley, will be inducted into office at noon, Jan. 7.

As the Governor's judiciary plans were being discussed, military circles were disturbed by the report the Governor planned to appoint Adjt. Gen. William I. Rose as brigadier general in command of the 51st infantry of the 26th division. The usual practice is to award this post to the senior colonel who in this case is Col. Harry Bacon.

The five-year term of the present brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Desmond, expires today. The position pays $500 a year plus per diem pay for service in camp. According to Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, the per diem pay would average approximately $15 a day for 15 days.

Psychiatrist Declares Judge Fisher Is 'Fit'

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Dr. Herbert N. Larrabee, psychiatrist, declared in a statement today that Judge Frederic A. Fisher, whom Gov James M. Curley seeks to retire, is "physically and mentally fit."

Dr. Larrabee, frequently called as an expert in district and superior court cases in Middlesex county, said Judge Fisher "is one of the keenest men I know, and undoubtedly the equal of any man in the prime of life. Despite his 81 years, his mentality, in my opinion, is that of a man of 58 or 60. Given an unbiased examination he would certainly come out on top."

Somerville Light Project Stalled

A six-hour debate over a motion proposing a municipal lighting plant in Somerville terminated last night in adjournment without vote by the city's Board of Aldermen, ending adoption possibilities within the next two years.

The project was approved by the city government last year, and came up yesterday for second consideration, prior to its inclusion on the ballot for public approval or rejection.

The proposal included a $5,000,000 bond issue for the lighting plant, which could be paid off in a few years, according to Edward G Bradley, president of the board, and one of the chief sponsors of the plan.

Long Island Plane Crash

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Three army fliers yesterday escaped with slight injuries when a $90,000 Martin bomber, on its maiden overland flight, crashed a few seconds after it had taken off at Mitchel Field, Long Island. The fliers were en route from Langley Field, Va., to Boston on a test flight with two other new bombers. The crash was caused by a power failure. One of the motors cut out when the ship was about 700 feet from the ground in a sharp-climbing take off.

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Normandie	Dec. 26	Southampton	Dec. 31	Dec. 25, 10:00 am	Dec. 26, 10:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria Dec. 30	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

Gains of Fractions to 2 Points Numerous in Quiet Market

Selective Market Obtains With Oils And Rails Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Stocks enjoyed a further quiet and selective recovery in today's market.

While dealings were comparatively slow after an early buying rush, and sizable offerings were encountered occasionally, gains of fractions to 2 points were predominant near the final hour.

A little more concern over the unionization drive in the automobile field was said to have inspired a number of traders to take sideline positions.

Tranfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Oils Among Favorites

Although export copper was given another lift to a new peak since 1930, copper leaders lost their zip of the previous session. The onward move of commodities was exemplified by a sharp upturn in rubber futures to their best marks since 1929. Grains and cotton improved.

Oils were among the share favorites. Prominent were Standards of New Jersey, California and Indiana, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corporation, Barnsdall, Pure Oil, Amerada and Houston.

Others in the advancing section during the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, American Telephone, Western Union, American Can, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Vanadium, Deere, Yellow Truck, Snider Packing, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt, Nash Motors, Kelvinator and Newport Industries.

A trifle either way were Consolidated Edison, North American, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Allied Stores, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Goodyear, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Douglas Aircraft and International Harvester.

Sears Roebuck, ex-rights and ex-dividend, lost about 2. A lower slant was also shown by Anaconda, Montgomery Ward and International Harvester.

Corporate Bonds Rise

Corporate bonds attained new gains today, under the leadership of rails and industrial convertibles.

U. S. Governments started quietly with values showing little change. Only a few trades had been recorded up to midday in either Treasury or guaranteed sections. Prices were 2-32ds of a point higher to 1-32d lower.

The market appeared well adjusted to the government announcement of plans for keeping imported gold out of the credit stream. In investment circles opinion was expressed that the proposal carried no implications of any immediate change in investment fundamentals.

Buyers paid fractions to 1½ points over previous closings for Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, New Haven 6s 1940, Hiram Walker 4¼s, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s.

A few loans outside the circle of rising values showed unimportant declines.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—With a continued demand for metal stocks, other security prices advanced in a firm stock market today. Industrials and transatlantic issues moved higher with tobacco, steel, rayon and international nickel shares showing pronounced strength. The mining and oil sections were also active and firm, while home rails, foreign bonds and gilt-edged securities held steady.

Paris—Prices were mixed in tolosses of 50 centimes to a net gain day's bourse, rentes closed with net of 10 centimes in one series. Bank of France stock finished 18 francs up at 7790 francs. International shares were firm.

Liverpool — A better demand for Manitoba and Australian wheat and the renewal of Italian purchasing, helped prices to advance. The market closed with net gains of ¾d. to 1¼d. Cotton futures finished 1 to 2 points higher on good trade buying, due to the improved business in cotton cloth and yarn at Manchester. Contracts were scarce except for scattered hedge selling.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 22, 1936

Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Aller & Finley				
Am Pneumat pf	4½	4½	4½	4
Am Repair Elevated	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Am Tel & Tel rts	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Bos & Me				
Bos & Me pf	4	4	4	4
Bos & Me 1st pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Bos & Me A pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Bos & Me A pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Bos & Me at A pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Bos & Me at B pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
Bos & Me at C pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
Bos & Me at D pf	12	12	12	12
Cliff Mining	16	16	16	16
Copper Range	12	12	12	12
East Bos Co	1	1	1	1
East Gas & F pf	86	86	86	86
East Gas&F pf pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
East Mass Rlt pf A	97	97	97	97
Eastern Mfg	7	7	7	7
Edison Elec	16	16	16	16
Employer's Group	22	22	22	22
Fairbanks Morse	151	151	151	151
Gillette	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Hath Bak A	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Hath Bak B	5	5	5	5
Isle Royale	23	23	23	23
Lee's Boston	2	2	2	2
Maine Cent	11	11	11	11
Mass Util Assoc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
N E Tel & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120½
Old Colony	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Old Dominion	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Quincy Min unpaid	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Quincy Min paid	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Rockwood Assoc	14½	14½	14½	14½
Suburb Elec	10	10	10	10
Union Cop L & M	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Utd Shoe Mch	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Utd Shoe Mch pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
Utah Apex	2	2	2	2
Utah Metal & T	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Warren Bros	14½	10½	10½	10

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate, b—Exclusive of extras.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 20 lower to 5 higher.

	Open	High	Low
May	111.0	111.0	111.0

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	14.50	14.61	14.50	14.59	+.11
June	14.67	14.80	14.67	14.83	+.16
Dec	14.96	15.13	14.96	15.05	+.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 23	Last Dec. 22
37¾	35	Cream of Wheat (2f)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
35¾	18½	Crosley Radio (1¾b)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
35¾	5	Crown Cork Rts	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
91¾	43¾	Crown Cork & S (4b)	4	4	4	4
58¾	46¾	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	74¾	73¾	74¼	73½
46¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	84½	84½	84½	83½
58¾	28	Crown Zeller vtc	47¾	47¾	47¾	
3¾	1¾	Crucible Steel	18¼	17¾	18¼	17¾
2	1	Cuba Co	53¾	51¾	53¾	51
3¾	3	Cuba Ry pf	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
16¾	6¾	Cuban Am Sug	16	14¾	14¾	14½
34¼	18¾	Cuban Am Sug pf	131	130	12	11¾
114	89¼	Curtis Publishing	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
9¼		Curtis Pub pf (7)	110½	110	110½	
21¾	10½	Curtiss-Wright	8¾	8½	8¾	
80	59	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	19¾	19½	19¾	19¼
83	41¾	Cushman 7% (3½)	80	80	80	
		Cutler Hammer (1f)	83½	82¾	83½	82½

—D—

19¾	7¾	Davega St (1)				
107	52	Deere & Co	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
33½	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	106½	104½	104½	103½
33¾	10½	Deisel W G (1f)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
54¾	26¾	Del & Hudson	29	29	29	
23¼	14¾	Del Lack & W	43½	43½	43½	42¾
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	17¾	16¾	17¾	16¾
63	42	Devoe & Ray A (3f)	148¾	145¼	148¾	147
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	80	80	80	
21	11	Dist Corp Seag	27½	26¾	27	26½
34¾	18¼	Dominion Stores	50½	49¾	50	49¾
61¾	41½	Douglas A	11	11	11	10¾
82¼	36½	Douglas Aircraft (1.60)	44¾	43¾	44¾	43¾
38¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	69½	67¾	69½	68¾
7¾	4¾	Dunhill Inter	34¼	33½	34¼	33½
118¼	114	Duplan Silk pf (8)	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	130	126	130	
			174¾	171½	174¼	173

—E—

13¾	5¼	Eastern Roll Mill				
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	12	11¾	12	11¾
40¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2f)	176½	169¾	170	170½
45¾	28¾	Edmnson Schild	38½	45¼	35¼	34¼
47¾	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	131¾	130¼	131½	123¾
173¾	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	41	40	40½	40¼
9¾	6¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	12¾	11¾	12½	11¾
6¾	3¾	Elec Pow & Lt	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
87¾	24½	El Pwr&L 6% pf	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
84¼	32¾	Elec Pwr&L pf (7)	82¾	82	82¾	81¾
55	40¼	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	90½	89½	89¾	89¼
7¾	3	Elk Horn Coal (h)	41¾	40¾	40¾	40
6¾	1¾	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
29¼	6¾	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	122	122	122	121
69	22½	Endicott Johnson (3)	85¼	84¼	84	84
103¾	100½	Engineers Pub S	46	46	46	46
58¾	40	Engineers P S ww (11c)	4	4	4	4
45	30½	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
135	108	Erie RR	11	11	11	11
53½	31½	Erie RR Inf	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
		Erie RR 1pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
		Erie RR 2pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
		Evans Products (1f)	49¾	49¾	49¾	
		Exchange Buffet	8¼	4¾	4¾	

—F—

3¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co				
83	79¾	Fairbanks pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
265	215	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	81	81	81	81
122½	95	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	265	265	265	265
39¾	27¾	Fajardo Sugar (2)	122½	122½	122½	122½
21¾	10¾	Fed Lt & Trac	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
13¾	7¾	Fed Lt Tr pf (6)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
5	3	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
8	2½	Fed Screw W	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
26½	20½	Fed Water Serv	5	5	5	5
115¾	106	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¾b)	26½	26½	26½	26½
129	63¼	Fed'd D Sto pf (4½)	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
103¾	100½	Firestone T & R (2)	106	106	106	106
58¾	40	Firestone T & R pf A (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
40	30½	First Nat Stores (2½f)	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
33¾	13¾	Flintkote Co (1)	40	40	40	40
8	4½	Florsheim Shoe A (1f)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
47¼	32	Follansbee B (h)	8	8	8	8
114	104	Food Mach (1)	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
44½	34½	Food Mach pf (4½)	114	114	114	114
47¾	30½	Foster-Wheeler	44½	44½	44½	44½
135	108	Fourth Nat Inv (2.35b)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
53½	31½	Fgners Sugar (2)	135	135	135	135
		Freeport Sulphur (1)	53½	53½	53½	53½
		Fuller 2pf				

—G—

3¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A				
20	11½	Gamewell	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
103½	100	Gannett pr pf (6)	20	20	20	20
17¾	15½	Gannett Co Inc (.55b)	103½	103½	103½	103½
14¾	8½	Gen Am Inv (.45b)	16	15¾	16	15¾
42¼	20	Gen Am Trans (3b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	11¾	GenBaking (.60f)	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
7	3¾	GenBronze	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
27	5¾	Gen Cable	7	7	7	7
17	6¾	Gen Cable A	27	26¾	27	26¾
128¾	70½	Gen Cable pf (7g)	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
53½	34½	Gen Electric (1f)	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
41¾	32¾	Gen Foods (1.80f)	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼
40	34¾	Gen Gas & E A	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
58	53¾	Gen Mills (3)	71	70½	70½	70½
223½	118	Gen Motors (4½b)	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
121½	89¾	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	223½	218	220	218
120½	105	Gen Out Ad	121½	121½	121½	121½
14¾	6¾	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	120½	120½	120½	120½
53	33½	Gen Pub Service	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
48	26½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	53	52½	53	52½
99	32½	Gen Realty	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
31¾	17	Gen Realty pf	99	99	99	99
44½	23½	*Gen Refract (3½b)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
88	44	Gen Steel Cast (5)	44½	44	44	44
30¼	19¾	Gen Thea Eq (2b)	88	88	88	88
29¾	18¾	Gen Time Inst (1f)	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
79	13¾	Gillette Saf Raz (1f)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
27½	6¾	Gillette Saf Raz pf (5)	79	77	77	77
55¼	55¼	Gimbel Bros	27½	27½	27½	27½
23	23	Glidden (2)	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
23¾	23¾	Glidden pf (2½)	23	23	23	23
54¼	54¼	Goebel Brew	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
23¾	23¾	Goebel Brew (.20f)	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
83	83	Goodrich (1b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
73¾	73¾	Goodrich pf (5)	83	83	83	83
21¾	21¾	Goodyear	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
118	87	Goodyear pf (4)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	100	Goodyear pf (5)	118	118	118	118
2	2	Gotham Silk Hos	101	101	101	101
14¾	8½	Graham-Paige	2	2	2	2
3¾	3½	Granby 2d st pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
6¾	3¾	Grand Union (.60)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	24½	Grand Union pf (4½f)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
52½	23¾	Granite City Stl (1)	45	45	45	45
46¾	23¾	Grant W T (1.40f)	52½	52½	52½	52½
22¾	16	Great Nor pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
39¾	23	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
177¾	136	Great West Sug (2.40)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
4¾	1¾	Great W Sug pf (7)	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
20½	16	Green, H L (1½)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
82	34	Greyhound Corp (.80f)	20½	20½	20½	20½
139½	103	Guantanamo Sug	82	82	82	82
		Guan Sug pf	34	34	34	34
		Gulf Mobile pf	83	83	83	83
		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (7½g)	139½	139½	139½	139½

—H—

18¾	8	Hall Printing				
25	14	Hamilton Watch	14¾	13¾	14¼	14¼
52¾	37¾	Harbison Walker (2f)	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
115	82	Hat Corp & Am	87	85	87	85¾
132	100	Hat Corp pf (6½)	115	115	115	115
27¾	21¾	Hayes Body	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
45	10	Hazel Atlas (2f)	100	100	100	100
38¾	21¾	Heckers Pr C vtc (6b)	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
41	23½	Hercules Motors (1f)	100	100	100	100
38¾	26¼	Hercules Powder (5½b)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
124	108	Holland Furnace (1¼b)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
47	32	Holland Furn pf (5)	47	46¾	47	46¾
122	122	Hollander (.45f)	122	122	122	121
54¾	26¾	Hollerith (.75)	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
102½	81¼	Holly Sug (2f)	102½	102½	102½	102½
3	3	Hollander vtc wi	3	3	3	3
14¾	8¼	Houdaille Ind (.20g)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
42	41¾	Houdaille Her B (1½f)	42	41¾	42	1
8	8	House Fin N	8	8	8	
65	40	Houston Oil vtc	65	65	65	64½
13¾	12¾	Howe Sound (2f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
80½	59	Hudson & Man	80½	80	80½	80
4¾	1¾	Hudson Motor	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17¾	11¾	Hupp Motors	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

—I—

29½	18¾	Ill Central				
54¾	30	Ill Central pf	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾
15¼	4½	Indian Refining (1b)	44¼	44¼	44½	44½
41¾	25¾	Indus Rayon (1.40f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
106		Ingersoll-Rand (2f)	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¼
122	68¾	Inland Steel (3f)	135	135	135	133
16½	6¾	Inspiration Cop	116½	115	115½	117¼
7	6	Insurshares Mfd (.20b)	21¼	20¼	20¼	19¾
18¾	11½	Interboro R T (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¾	2¾	Intercon Hub	11	11	11	11¼
17¾	9¾	Interlake Iron	7¾	7¾	8¼	8¼
47¼	22¾	Int Agr Corp	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
194	180	Int Agr ppf	8	8	8	8
104½	34½	Int Business M (8f)	188½	186½	188½	189¾
10½	2¾	Int Harvester (2½)	101¾	99¼	101	100¼
8	4½	Int Hydroelec	8¾	8½	8¾	
18¾	10	Int Mero Marine	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
66¾	43½	Int Min (.90b)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
23¾	3¾	Int Nickel (1.30b)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
14¾	3¼	Int Pap&Pow A	18¾	17	17¼	16¾
3¾	1¾	Int Pap&Pow B	12¾	11½	12¼	11½
98½	20½	Int Pap&Pow C	48¾	47¾	48¾	47¾
48¾	2¾	Int Pap&P pf	94¾	93	93¾	94
112	107	Int Print Ink (2f)	46	45¾	46	45½
10¾	2	Int Prr Ink pf (6)	111½	111½	111½	110¾
21¾	19¼	Int Rys C A ct	3	3	3	3
10	2	Int Rys C A pf	54	54	54	52½
19¼	11½	Int Salt (1½f)	27	26¾	26¾	
17¾	10¾	Int Tel & Tel (1f)	12¾	11¾	11¾	12
32¾	15	Interstate Dept St (1½b)	32	32	32	33½
		Intertype Corp (1)	19¾	19	19	

—J—

146½	88	Johns Manville (3f)	144	143	144	141¾
133	79½	Jones & M'lin pf (3¾g)	131	130½	130½	131

—K—

50¾	39½	Kalamazoo (1f)	48	45	48	46
28	12	Kan C South	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
43¾	19¾	Kan C South pf (1b)	41¾	41	41	40¼
19	6¾	Kaufman D St (1.60f)	29¾	29	29¼	29¼
24¾	14¾	Kayser, J & Co (1½b)	25	23¾	25	24¾
28¾	16	Kelsey Hayes WA (1½b)	23½	20¼	21¾	20½
24¾	16	Kelsey Hayes WB (1½b)	23¾	20¼	21¾	20½
15¾	8¾	Kelvinator Corp (1f)	18	17¾	18	17¾
27¾	15¾	Kennecott Cop (1.70b)	62	60¾	61¾	61
24¾	15¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	25	24¾	25	24¾
73¾	39¾	Kimberly Clark (3)	10½	10	10¼	10¼
61¾	30	Kinney & Co	44¾	44	44	43
22¾	20½	Kinney pf (1b)	43½	43½	43½	
28	19¾	Kresge (1f)	48¾	47¾	48¼	46
		Kresge Dpt S B (1.60f)	32	31¾	31¾	31½

—L—

39½	20½	Laclede Gas Stl				
24¾	7¾	Lambert Co (2)	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½
13¾	7¾	Lane Bryant	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
17¾	12¾	Lee Rubber (1½)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
17¾	12¾	Lehigh Por Cem (2b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
18¾	15¾	Lehigh Port Cem pf (4)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
18¾	12¾	Lehigh Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
12¾	7¾	Lehigh V Coal pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
14¾	6¾	Lehigh Val Rr	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
7¾	3¾	Lehman Corp (1.20)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18¾	11¾	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
18¾	11¾	Lerner Stores (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
70¾	50¾	Liberty Mem & L (1b)	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
14¾	8¾	Liggett & M (2.80)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
92¾	70¾	Liggett & M pf (6)	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
14¾	8¾	Lily Tulip Cup (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
14¾	8¾	Link-Belt (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
14¾	8¾	Liquid Carbonic (2.60)	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
24¾	14¾	Lorillard (1.20f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¼

—M—

43	33	MacAndrs & F (2f)				
49¾	27¾	Mack Trucks (1f)	36½	35½	35½	36
63¾	40¾	Macy, R H & Co (2)	44½	43¾	44¾	43¾
58¾	8¾	Madison Sq Gar (.80f)	54¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
37	34½	Magma Copper (3b)	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
9	1¾	Manati Sugar (h)	8¾	8½	8½	8½
3¾	1¼	Manati Sugar pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18	7	Mandel Bros	27	26½	26¼	27¼
57¼	32½	Man Ely gtd (h)	15	15	15	
23¼	13½	Man Ely mg (h)	33	33	33	
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
12¾	8¼	Marine Mid (.40f)	5¼	4¾		
7½	2½	Market St Ry 2 pf	10	9¾	10	9¾
25½	11¾	Marshall Field	44¾	43¾	43¾	
42	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
70	43¼	May Dept Stores (3)	39½	38¾	39½	38¾
55	44¼	Maytag (.50b)	64	62	63	39¼
37	29	Maytag pf ww (3)	14¾	14	14¼	14¾
23½	13½	McCall Corp (3f)	44¼	44¼	44¼	
40½	40½	McCrory Sto	35	34¾	35	
49¾	31¾	McGraw El. (2f)	39	38¾	38¾	38¾
118½	84¾	McIntyre Porcu (2)	41¼	41¼	41¼	42
14¾	8¾	McKeesport Tin (3½b)	39	38¾	38¾	39¼
49¼	37¾	McKesson & R	86	85	85¾	84¼
21¾	11½	McKesson & R pf (3)	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
38¾	13¾	McLellan Sto n (.20b)	45½	45½	45½	
91	55¼	Mead Corp	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
61	6¼	Melville Shoe (3f)	27½	26½	26¾	26
106½	50	Mengel Co	81¾	80	81¾	80
65	50	Mengel Co pf	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
15¼	5¾	Mesta Mach (3¾b)	105¾	104	104	105
30½	17¼	Miami Cop	59¼	59¼	59¼	60
48¾	31¾	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
131¼	110	Midland Steel (2f)	29¾	29	29¼	15¼
109	88	Midland Stl pf (6)	40¾	39½	40¾	39¾
122	65	Mid Vy Ry & Lt pf (6)	122	122	122	122½
119		Min Honeywell (1½f)	105	105	105	
12¾	6½	Min Honeywell pf B (4)	104½	104	104½	104
5¼	1¾	Min Moline	126	119	126	119
10¾	2¾	Min SP & SSM	10¾	10½	10½	10¼
11¾	2¾	Min SP & SSM LL	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16¾	5¼	Mission Corp (.45b)	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5½	2¾	Mo Ken & Tex	27¾	26¼	27¼	26½
14½	6¾	Mo Kan & Tex pf	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
3¾	2¾	Mo Pacific (h)	24¾	24	24	23¾
3¾	2¾	Mo Pacific pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
32¼	19¾	Mohawk Carpet (1.20f)	33½	31½	33¼	31½
2	1	Montgom Ward (2f)	57¾	57	57¾	57¾
2	1	Morrell & Co (2.40g)	42	41½	42	41¾
3¾	2¾	Morris & Essex (3½)	66	66	66	66
3¾	2¾	Motor Loco (½b)				
1¾	1¼	Motor Products (2f)	1

Business and Industry

Bonuses in Increasing Numbers Are Daily Being Announced

Commerce and Finance

Issues Recorded With SEC Equal To $7,820,536,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In the period from July 27, 1933, when the Securities Act of 1933 became operative, through October, 1936, registration statements for securities with estimated gross proceeds of $7,820,536,000 became effective, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The statement by the SEC included securities offered for cash sale and those used for other products. It did not include issues registered in connection with exchange plans of companies in reorganization, however, or in connection with the issuance of certificates of deposit and voting trust certificates.

Bulk of Issues in 1936

The report revealed the estimated gross proceeds for the entire period, an aggregate of $4,100,304,000 became effective in the first nine months of the year ended on Oct. 31, 1936. It also reflected the tremendous increase of issues in the last six months of 1935 and in 1936 as corporations took advantage of the easy money market to refinance obligations at a lower interest rate and began recently to seek new capital by flotations for addition to working capital and for other corporate purposes. It is probable that for the full year 1936 gross proceeds represented by issues will approximate $5,000,000,000.

For the entire period, secured bonds, which were used chiefly in refinancing operations led all other types with a total of $3,215,029,000; common stocks were second with $1,934,128,000, and debentures and short-term notes, third, 31,543,870,000. The common stocks became more popular this year with business recovery and for the year their value was estimated at $879,681,000, compared with about $400,000,000 last year.

Utilities Lead Others

For the first 10 months of 1936 gross estimated proceeds of all types of issues were about $1,400,000,000 larger than for the whole of 1935 and compared with $640,000,000 in 1934 and $400,000,000 in the five months of 1933 in which the Securities Act of 1933 was in operation.

For the period from July, 1933, to October, 1936, inclusive, public utility companies led all others with flotations of $2,420,273,000 in securities, and were followed closely by the manufacturing industries with $2,324,914,000. Financial and investment companies were third with $1,878,521,000.

Retail Advertising Gains 6.8 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Advertising Age reported that 6.8 per cent more lines of retail advertising had been placed in the newspapers by the merchants of 67 major cities during the first 50 weeks of 1936 than in the same period last year.

The total for the year to Dec. 18 was 878,897,161 lines, compared with 822,964,729 last year.

For the week ended Dec. 18, the 26,517,824 lines was an 8 per cent increase over the 24,550,422 lines in the corresponding week last year.

Power Production 13.6 P. C. Higher Than 1935 Period

Electric power production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,274,508,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,278,303,000 kilowatt hours last week, a decline of .2 of 1 per cent. The week's output was 13.6 per cent higher than in the same period last year when production first passed the two-billion mark at 2,002,005,000 kilowatt hours.

Per cent gains over 1935 were registered by all major United States geographic regions as follows: New England, 10.2; Middle Atlantic, 11.4; Central Industrial, 15.6; West Central, 11.0; Southern States, 16.1; Rocky Mountain, 15.9; Pacific Coast, 7.7.

U.S. May Borrow Billion for Credit Control Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Treasury officials said today operations of the Administration's new credit control machinery will be closely aligned with those of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Under a program announced this week, the Treasury will sell discount bills to "sterilize" gold imports.

Bills in an amount equal to inflows will be sold weekly, thus removing from the money market a sum equivalent to that added by imports.

The action will eliminate the danger of credit inflation which would result if continued gold inflows were permitted to swell the supply of loanable funds too far above the needs of business and industry.

The stabilization fund has a similar "balance wheel" function in the field of international exchange, buying or selling currencies to keep the dollar steady.

Those in charge of the stabilization fund, it was said, are in close touch with central banks abroad. Most gold shipments to this country originate through these banks.

Thus, officials reported, the fund can provide up-to-the-minute information on current and projected gold inflows.

Although the stabilization fund will have no actual part in the Treasury's borrowing operations to "freeze" gold imports, officials said the "mechanical co-ordination" of its activities into the credit program would facilitate functioning of the latter.

The new scheme, drafted strictly as a means of guarding domestic credit against foreign capital movements, is not expected to retard the inward movement of gold.

It probably will go into operation sometime this week, after gold already in the country reaches the Treasury.

Should gold imports continue at the current high level, the Treasury may borrow about $1,000,000,000 next year under the control program.

Gold imports for the first 11 months of 1936 aggregated $1,059,419,000. Had the new machinery been in operation during that period, the Treasury would have borrowed this sum from the money market.

Co-operative Banks' Assets Rise Sharply

By the Associated Press

Assets of 211 Massachusetts co-operative banks increased $3,000,000 from June to October to a total of $456,000,000, State Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce announced today.

Mr. Pierce declared that in 30 years no shareholder in co-operative banks in this state has lost a dollar of his investment.

Manchoukuo's Trade Expands Rapidly Under Aegis of Japan

There is not the slightest doubt that Manchoukuo is developing in every direction, and that the assistance given by Japanese as well as the economic bloc between the two nations has tended to great improvement in trade figures as can be proved by the returns for 1935.

Figures released by the Finance Department at Hsinking reveal that the favorable balance in trade for last year was no less than 87,962,000 yuan. Exports and 2 imports, both visible and invisible, totaled respectively 1,044,089,000 and 956,107,000 yuan or an aggregate of 2,000,176,00.

Of this amount visible trade amounted to 1,025,227,000 and invisible to 947,949,000 yuan. The former comprised 421,078,000 in export and 604,149,000 in import. The latter represented 622,991,000 in export and 351,958,000 in import. Thus the import excess of 183,071,000 yuan in visible trade was more than offset by the export excess in invisible trade of 271,033,000 yuan, leaving a favorable balance, when visible and invisiblbe trade are taken together, of 87,962,000 yuan.

Export Excess Rising

The invisible export excess (receipts by Manchoukuo), disclosed an increase of 30,000,000 yuan over the year 1934, which was due to Japan's heavy investments in the new State, to the amounts spent by Japanese Governmcent officials and totrists in Manchoukuo, receipts from shipping, etc.

Japanese investments in Manchoukuo for the year 1934 amounted to 285,000,000 yuan but in 1935 they had risen to 404,000,000 yuan showing an increase of over 100,000,000 for the year. Investments were made chiefly through Manchoukuo bonds floated in Japan, which reached the amount of 73,000,000 and investments in Manchoukuo companies which totaled 300,000,000 yuan, an upward movement of about 50,000,000 over the year 1934.

This great rise in investments by Japan proves that the people of that country consider the new State financially solid and sound enough to place money in it without anxiety as to its fate, and the readiness of the Japanese people to assist in this way to strengthen its monetary bulwarks so that it can achieve its destiny as a new nation of abundant security, part and parcel economically of progress for Japan and itself.

Japan's Trade Predominates

Invisible imports (expenditure for Manchoukuo), took the form of interest payments on bonds and other loans, dividends, payments on shipping and insurance, Japanese postal savings and North Manchuria Railway payments. During the past year about 76 per cent of the international trade accounts of Manchoukuo was with Japan, again showing the immense part which Japan takes in the economic life of the country.

During the next five years, when the Manchoukuo Government intends to carry out gigantic industrial development of the country at a cost of no less than 1,500,000,000 yuan Japan will have to come to the fore to an even greater extent as Hsinking wishes to float loans in Japan for this scheme to the value of 150,000,000 yuan. Another 150,000,000 will be raised by domestic loans and 200,000,000 yuan is expected to be received by new taxes and increased revenue from State-controlled enterprises. The South Manchuria Railway Company will subscribe 500,000,000 to the five-year plan and the remaining 500,000,000 will be borrowed from the new semi-governmental banking institution which will be opened this year.

Figures as presented above and released by the Finance Department of the Government of the Manchurian Empire prove that practically the entire business of the country is in the hands of the Japanese, and that though it is supposed to be an independent state, it is entirely controlled by the Japanese Government and more particularly by the Kwangtung Army.

Foreign Capital Unwelcome

Though much has been written about the investment of capital by foreign countries in the Manchurian Empire, nothing is said about this in the report of the Ministry of Finance and apparently no foreign country or individual has invested any sums of money in the new State since it became evident that foreigners would not be permitted to work in the country on the same basis as Japanese, and also that the authorities had decided to abolish extraterritoriality.

The manner in which the police authorities deal with Russians and Chinese does not tend to foreigners of any nation risking residence in the country, or investing any sums of money there, as in all probability any venture which proved a success would not be allowed to carry on, measures being adopted to compel the owners of such successful enterprise to sell out to Japanese inferests or to permit Japanese getting control of the business.

The exodus of foreigners from Manchuria continues steadily, as every person who has sufficient means to get out of the country does not fail to avail himself of the first opportunity to do so, finding it absolutely impossible for him to carry on his business in the manner that he used to do under the Chinese regime.

More Wage Rises, Bonuses Shared With Thousands

Following the action of the New York Stock Exchange in increasing wages of employees in the lower-scale group, the New York Curb Exchange has announced pay increases ranging from 6 to 11 per cent for about 260 of its employees, including pages, quotation clerks and reporters on the floor. In addition the curb has announced a Christmas bonus of from one week's salary to two weeks' salary.

Beginning Jan. 1 all factory employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation receiving less than $2500 a year will be given an increase of 5 per cent. Other employees will be given increases on a merit basis. Approximately 6000 persons are employed at the plant.

The Lincoln Mill, Huntsville, Ala., has announced a 10 per cent raise in the wages of its 1650 employees.

Shoe Workers Benefit

The J. F. McElwain Co., manufacturer of shoes, is to raise the wages of employees in its factories in Nashua and Manchester, N. H., 5 per cent, or a total of about $300,000 a year.

Two paper mills at Dalton, Mass., Crane & Co. and Byron Weston Company, have announced increases of 5 per cent in their employees' wages. Likewise the Reed and Barton Silver Co., of Taunton, Mass., has boosted wages 7½ per cent and in addition has established a 40-hour week and time and one-half for overtime.

The Commercial Trust Co. of N. J. will restore on Jan. 1, officers' and higher-paid employees' salaries to the level obtaining prior to a 10 per cent cut effected in the depression. Other employees will receive wage increases.

Besides wage increases, many more Christmas bonuses have been announced. The bonuses vary in amount from $5 to $50 and from one week's pay to six weeks'. A few concerns having small staffs are paying as much as 15 to 20 weeks' wages.

Thomas Publishing Company, publishers of Thomas' Register and Industrial Equipment News, gave employees a bonus averaging 15 weeks' regular salary.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., "as the closing feature of its Golden Jubilee Year," marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the company, is making special payments of more than $600,000 to all employees in proportion to their length of service.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company announced that employees who have been in service one year or longer will receive a bonus equal to one week's pay, while those in the service for six months or more will receive $10. About 10,000 workers are affected.

G. C. Murphy Company, chain store operator in the East and Midwest, announced employee Christmas bonuses totaling about $150,000.

Frank G. Shattuck Company, operator of a chain of candy stores and restaurants in northeastern cities, will distribute more than $125,000 among nearly 7500 employees, averaging one week's pay.

Hinde & Dauch Papar Company, Sandusky, Ohio, announced payment of $50,000 in "employees' service dividends" to 2700 workers in the concern's plants, based on length of service, with checks ranging from $5 to $30.

Air Lines Pay Bonuses

North American Aviation announced Christmas bonuses ranging as high as $50 for employees, depending on the length of service. About 1100 employees in the manufacturing plant at Inglewood, Calif., and on the eastern air lines would benefit, estimates indicate.

Mark Cross Co., retailers of leather and other specialty goods with stores in New York, will give its 200 employees a Christmas bonus based on company profits. The company, it is reported, did the best December business since the depression.

All employees of Autocar Co. are to receive bonuses, and workers on an hourly basis will be given a 5 per cent increase in base pay and time and one half for all overtime.

The Pittsburgh Plate Class Company has distributed Christmas gifts totaling $50,000 to its idle striking employees, many of whom are destitute after eight weeks without pay.

Many workers in Petersburg, Va. will find their Christmas budgets swelled considerably by payments of bonuses which have been announced by local firms. Officials of the American Hardware Company stated that their concern is distributing approximately $45,000 to its employees.

Other companies distributing employee bonuses include the Joy Manufacturing Co., Franklin, Pa.; Acme Watch Case Co., Seagram Distillers Corp., Jamieson, Edwards & Co., Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., Swart, Brent & Co., Hartol Products Corp., Russell Maguire & Co., Inc., S. & A. Stern, C. H. Schmitt & Co., Inc., McKee & Albright, Inc., Philadelphia, Morse Bros. & Co., Inc., and two New York Stock Exchange member firms, Heller & Levenson, and Tate & Hayes.

Port of New York Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Blyth & Co. was awarded an issue of $10,000,000 Port of New York Authority, general refunding bonds, fourth series, due in 1976, on a bid of 103.8599. They were immediately reoffered at 104¾.

Brokers' Loan Ratio Lowest Since 1933

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The rise in stock prices this year has been notable for the conspicuous absence of the large volume of trading and rising trend of brokers' loans usually witnessed in previous periods of market strength. The current ratio of brokers' loans to the aggregate value of listed stocks is barely 1.64 per cent, as the accompanying chart shows.

Only during the final months of the bear market in 1932 and early 1933 was the brokers' loan ratio lower than at present. In years of high prices, such as 1928 and 1929, speculative borrowings reached 10 per cent of the value of the listed stocks.

World Use of Tin Increases 13,925 Tons in 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The apparent world consumption of tin in the 12 months ended October, 1936, totaled 153,709 tons showing an increase of 13,925 tons over the total for the preceding 12 months, while world production increased by 36,200 tons to 167,000 tons, according to the December issue of The Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research & Development Council.

Although the production of tin has exceeded consumption by about 13,300 tons during the year ended October, 1936, world visible stocks have increased by only 3130 tons in that period. This discrepancy is partly due to the time lag which occurs between the export of ore from the producing areas and the appearance of the metal on the market, but it also indicates that there was an increase in smelters' stocks which had not appeared in the statistics up to the end of October.

In the month of November, 1936, world visible stocks of tin increased by 4162 tons to 22,137 tons. These stocks now represent 14.5 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption compared with an average ratio of 11 per cent in the first ten months of this year.

A comparison of the statistics of apparent and actual consumption indicates that the present level of consumers' stocks is approximately the same as at the beginning of the year.

The increase in tin consumption this year has been largely due to the tinplate industry in which there has been an increase of 17.7 per cent.

Worcester Banks Apply For Federal Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced preliminary approval of a charter for the Worcester (Mass.) Home and Equity Co-operative Banks for participation in federal savings and loan insurance.

If final approval is granted, the combined banks, with assets of $15,000,000, will be the largest in the East outside of New York city participating in the insurance plan. They are the first banks in New England outside of Greater Boston to apply for a charter under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1933.

Under terms of the board's preliminary approval, the plan will be submitted to stockholders of the banks and the board's final action may be taken in about six weeks.

So. Carolina Cotton Crop Value Seen Best Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—If current indications prevail, South Carolina farmers will realize more from their present cotton crop of 820,000 bales than from any since 1929.

Frank O. Black, agricultural statistician for the United States Department of Agriculture estimated that "at current farm prices, the lint from this year's crop has an approximate value of $52,070,000," which is $10,406,000 more than the $41,664,000 brought by the 1935 crop and represents the most money received from any crop since 1929.

Farmers of the state, will average 279 pounds of lint an acre, Mr. Black said, compared to 261 pounds last year. The highest yield per acre was 310 in 1920. The largest crop was 2,649,000 bales in 1911.

Increase in Wool Prices and Sales During Past Week

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool, already at the highest price levels since 1929, scored further advances under the stimulus of renewed demand this week. Sales were more numerous by a fairly wide margin than a week ago, despite the strength of the price structure and the aggregate business made a relatively imposing total for the week, especially in view of the limited stocks available.

Factors contributing to the renewed buying—at firm to stronger prices—include a revival in demand for wool goods and possibility that the Government may ask bids for half a million yards of overcoating for the CCC. Significance of the better call for wool goods, after the lull due to the latest price advances, and the rather strong price resistance of the buyers of the goods, lies in the apparent faith of the apparel manufacturers in the high level of prices.

This feeling is augmented by the fact that the piece-goods manufacturers have a substantial backlog of orders on their books. The importance of the possible federal order for overcoatings lies in the fact that wool supplies are low and any new business of that size would require a considerable poundage of the raw material.

Stocks Depleted

Stocks of available domestic wool are practically exhausted. Wools from overseas are coming forward in volume and Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at the Port of Boston, reports that 1,500,000 pounds of wool was entered from abroad in the first two days of this week alone. This is believed to be the vanguard of a huge influx of wool at Boston.

Something like 18,000,000 pounds of Australian wool is afloat for Boston, he said. The Norwegian motorship Thermopylae, due here Jan. 2, from Australia, is bringing about 37,000 bales of wool, Mr. Maynard declared. This, he said, is the largest wool cargo ever brought to Boston on one vessel. The Yomachichi has about 20,000 bales and the Jeff Davis approximately 5000 bales, both due here within a few days.

Meantime, demand for wool in the Boston market is expanding. The call is general and about any grade is salable, with medium wools at a premium that not infrequently results in business at prices out of proportion to the other types. Increased buying of fine territory wools in original bags bolstered the price to $1@$1.02 on actual sales and asking prices are even higher, clean basis. These fine and fine medium French combing wools have been selling around 97@98c, clean.

Ohio delaine wool has sold on a clean equivalent basis of $1.07@$1.08. This is practically on a par with fine Australian combing wools, now available abroad on a basis equal to about the same price, duty paid, land Boston.

West Is Quiet

The strength of the Boston market reflects worldwide conditions. All wool markets everywhere are decidedly firm. Most of them are closing for the holidays, sales at Melbourne, Geelong and Sydney being resumed Jan. 4, at Brisbane, Jan. 11, and at Liverpool, Jan. 19. River Plate markets are almost barren of offerings.

Strength in the mohair market reflects the firmness in wool. Stocks are at low ebb, particularly in the country. New clip mohair is being contracted for on the basis of 55 cents for adult and 65 cents for kid hair. In Boston, sorted mohair sold in a small way at advances over recent weeks. Small lots of adult Texas mohair are being held for 70 cents a pound or so.

Sharp Increase in Use of Rosin And Price Doubles Since April 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Rosin, once used mainly to caulk the seams of ships and now an important ingredient of paper, soap, paints and varnishes, has more than doubled in price since April 1.

Since that date, the opening of the "naval stores" season in Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., rosin, or "colophony,"—to use its more elegant name, has advanced from around $4.42 to more than $10 per 280-pound unit.

This gummy substance, which drips from the loblolly and pine tree in the south Atlantic and eastern Gulf states, has joined the ranks of other upward-bound commodities.

What is the story of the price climb of this product whose chemistry is so complex as to call for four columns of technical description in the Encyclopedia Britannica?

One phase lies simply in business recovery. In short, major consumers have increased buying.

Another, trade observers say, is the effort of the Government to check over-production. To achieve this, a bonus was offered for not working trees.

As of Aug. 1, 4 cents was offered on "low" or "breast-high" trees, and 2½ cents for higher trees. In other words, in return for these disbursements, cups into which the gum is dripped were not to be hung by producers.

The Government itself owned 130,000 barrels or rosin, which it began to sell a week ago. It was about this time, trade circles say, consumers came to realize a shortage existed.

Commercial users of the staple, which is graded from "A," the darkest, to "N," extra pale, and "W," or "window glass," are wondering what the Government may do about production next year. The non-producing bonus stopped Nov. 1.

Answers to output trends may be forthcoming following a conference at Jacksonville, Fla., between government spokesmen and producers.

Editor Says South Faces Cotton Crisis

NEW YORK (AP)—Ten southern states face a crisis in expanding foreign cotton production and a consequent reduction in American exports, Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly, said in "The Cotton South and American Trade," published by the National Peace Conference.

While world consumption is on the upgrade, Mr. Molyneaux said, foreign markets are taking less American cotton. He asserted Brazil was now producing three times as much of the staple as it did seven years ago, and that India, China and Peru had stimulated production.

The established supremacy of American cotton, he said, had acted as a deterrent in the past to development abroad. Now, he declared, that development is being carried forward "with absolute confidence in the future" basically because of the American trade policy.

Rayon Industry Reveals Marked Gains Since 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported the value of rayon and allied products had increased in 1935 to $185,159,534 from $156,931,519 in 1933.

The number of wage earners employed by 32 establishments last year was 50,550, compared to 44,306 in 1933 by 34 establishments. They earned a total of $50,693,182 last year and $38,612,632 in 1933.

Cost of materials, containers, fuel and purchased electric energy amounted to $64,505,631, an increase of more than $20,000,000 over 1933 and the value added by manufacture was listed as $120,653,903 for 1935 compared to $112,900,203 in 1933. The total production of yarn by process last year amounted to 257,557,247 yards, valued at $146,087,470.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the year ended Nov. 30 net income of $10,248,226, after federal income taxes and before depreciation, depletion, interest, amortization of debt discount and expense of recently liquidated subsidiaries, minority interests and surplus adjustments. Balance after depreciation and depletion was $6,604,141, and balance after actual interest, amortization and minority interests was $2,866,217.

Continental Paper & Bag Files Bankruptcy Petition

NEW YORK (AP)—The Continental Paper & Bag Corporation filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court, listing liabilities totaling $7,809,751 of which $7,763,254 was declared due the International Paper Company.

Continental owns mills in Oconto Falls, Wis.; Menominee, Mich., and Ashland, N. H. It also owns timberland in Wisconsin and Michigan, machinery and equipment in New York and Rumford, Maine, and capital stock of Continental Products Co., Ltd. The value of these assets was not set forth.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

the 14 trade agreements so far negotiated under the act. Prior to giving a wealth of supporting statistical data, he says:

"There can be no doubt that decreases in price resulting from tariff reductions on both sides have tended to stimulate consumption here of articles especially suited for economical production abroad and to stimulate demand abroad for those commodities the production of which is peculiarly suited to American methods and conditions."

He then proceeds to restate one of the golden rules of human association:

It is no mere unproven theory that the high living standards of modern civilization are founded on the interchange of articles economically, produced in volume by application of the principle of specialization and division of labor and that this principle holds in the case of nations as well as of individuals. All economic history has shown that consumption of certain kinds is almost infinitely elastic when Consumer-Producer A and Consumer-Producer B simultaneously expand and continue to expand their consumption of each other's products. It is a basic economic principle that an increase in trade creates new employment and new income for both parties, and it follows that any judiciously administered policy encouraging such an increase promotes prosperity and the attainment of higher living standards everywhere.

* * *

Only the President can assure this development of living standards through the mechanism of the tariff. He is the only man in the American system of government responsible to all the people, and thus he is in a position to think of the nation as consumers as well as producers, whereas the legislature, the members of which represent localities, is apt to think only of producing groups, at least in respect of the tariff. No one knows this better than Mr. Hoover. Repeating a statement of one of his predecessors, but with a good deal more bitterness, he once said, "The tariff is a local problem," meaning that it is the resultant of local producer logrolling at the expense of the consumer.

In the consumers' interest—which is the interest of true distribution of income—the President should continue to use the tariff powers not only as a mechanism with which to force down other countries' tariffs, but as a mechanism with which to prevent price increases at home where the underlying costs do not warrant them. This is Walter Lippmann's excellent suggestion.

Short Interest on Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Short interest in the New York Stock Exchange totaled 1,230,579 shares on Nov. 30, compared with 1,066,184 shares on Oct. 30, an increase of 164,395 shares.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Radio in Mexico—Interest in radio in Mexico has shown a progressive increase in recent years. Imports of receiving sets and parts into the Mexican market in 1936 are expected to exceed $1,600,000. About 99 per cent of these imports originate in the United States. It is estimated that there are 250,000 radio receiving sets in Mexico, about 120,000 of which are in the Federal District. There are 90 broadcasting stations in Mexico, of which 75 are commercial stations, 3 cultural stations and 11 official stations.

* * *

Panama National Highway—Completion of the unfinished section of the national highway across Panama is now under consideration by the Panamanian Government. Construction hinges upon the ratification of a new treaty between the United States and Panama. The Government plans to begin work on this project immediately after the treaty is ratified. There remains only 16 miles of work to be done in order to complete the road but this section is through a mountainous part of the country and the cost of excavating and filling will be expensive.

* * *

Guatemala's Banana Trade—Guatemala's banana export trade has appreciably improved during the current year. The export of bananas from the Atlantic growing section in the current year have been roughly 25 per cent in excess of those of 1935. Shipments of bananas grown in the Pacific section have more than doubled. The United States market is the destination of practically all of the bananas shipped from Guatemala.

* * *

Costa Rican Banking—The President of Costa Rica has signed banking laws which are expected to make it easier to obtain credit, prevent bank failures and prevent wide exchange fluctuations. A state bank has been established to be known as the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica.

* * *

Finances in Honduras—Official figures for revenues in Honduras in the first three months of the current fiscal year show that, despite unsatisfactory economic conditions, Government revenues are holding up fairly well. Private financial conditions are, however, far from satisfactory, money is scarce and there is a marked reluctance on the part of merchants to engage in commitments for the future.

* * *

Cuban Sugar Exports—Exports of raw sugar from Cuba during the first 11 months of 1936 totaled 2,397,540 long tons, compared with 2,315,073 long tons in the like period of 1935. Shipments of sugar from Cuba to the United States in the first 11 months of 1936 aggregated 1,505,404 long tons, against 1,487,500 long tons in the January-November period of 1935. The stock of sugar on hand in Cuba on Nov. 30 amounted to 636,909 long tons, compared with 852,739 long tons on the same date of 1935.

* * *

Cuban Tourist Trade—Various measures have been initiated in Cuba both by the Government and private interests to further the tourist trade. These measures include a reduction in the tonnage dues on vessels engaged in carrying passengers to Havana, an increase in the length of time tourists may use their automobiles in Cuba without paying duty and procuring local licenses and extension of time for which tourists are exempt from the payment of a tax on the money they may take out of Cuba. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the tourist business in Cuba totaled $11,784,250, which compares with $28,410,725 in the fiscal year 1929-30.

* * *

Cuban Flour Imports—The 103,372 bags of wheat flour imported into Cuba from the United States in September established a six-year record, with the exception of 109,031 bags and 107,895 bags entered in March, 1936, and March, 1935, respectively. The movement would have been heavier had it not been for the delay in clarifying matters pertaining to the 1-cent-per-pound consumption tax which was removed Sept. 3.

* * *

Water for Havana—The Mayor of Havana, Cuba, has just announced the appointment of a commission to study the problem of water supply for the city. It is expected that the report will be ready for the Mayor early in 1937.

* * *

Puerto Rico's Auto Imports—Puerto Rico's purchases of automobiles and trucks from the United States during the fiscal year, 1935-36, were the largest in 10 years, showing an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding 12 months and a gain of 17 per cent over the fiscal year 1928-29. The increased purchases were attributed to the Island's increased income from sugar, tobacco and fruits, its main sources of income.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

in the corridor was dealt with, but the solution is not divulged. Since Germany's exchange position would hardly admit of large money payments, it is thought likely Poland may have accepted payment in commodities.

Polish-Czechoslovakian relations, for a time strained, are improved. The reason: The Polish subject, Jan Delong, 18 months in prison for plotting against the state, is pardoned by the Czechoslovakian Minister of Justice.

The Inter-American Peace Conference ends in a grand finale. Twenty-one republics speedily and with amazing unanimity have hammered out a new foreign policy for the Western Hemisphere. The structure has been raised for joint consultation, if peace is threatened from abroad or at home; intervention has been cast into the discard, and the Monroe Doctrine has been made a collective enterprise, and certain atrocious weapons of war have been banned. Many hope that final adjournment will find the conference capped by a full declaration of peace between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Trotzky—Headed for New Home in Mexico

Leon Trotzky, bag and baggage and with his shriveled dream of world revolution, rides the December gales of the Atlantic ocean to find asylum in Mexico. The once powerful War Commissar of Russia, who visioned the world one great proletarian carpet, finds most men's hands turned against him. He and his wife were smuggled out of Norway. Mexico is the only nation that will grant him asylum and there he will endeavor to keep out of reach of his enemies. His friends are not counted, for they, too, are unpopular men, peopling revolutionary cellars of the world and grinding out propaganda on surreptitious presses.

Puppet State at Peiping Gate

(Continued from Page 1)

remembered, represent only one fourth of the regular Chinese tariff. East Hopei is the route of entry for practically all Japanese goods smuggled into China. Smugglers who don't pay Mr. Yin's tariff are "fined" the full Chinese customs rate, he says.

The remaining $4,000,000 is made up from taxes on land, business, and consumption taxes.

Mr. Yin also collects $100,000 monthly from the Peking-Mukden Railway which runs through his territory from Tangku to the Great Wall. This, he states, is in return for his agreeing not to take over the railway when he established his regime last year.

The Manchoukuo Telephone & Telegraph Company has extended a loan of $1,500,000 without security to the East Hopei Government to complete long-distance telephone lines.

Its Own Paper Money

The recently opened East Hopei Bank will begin issuing paper money shortly. According to Mr. Yin, it will have 10,000,000 yuan (about 30 cents each in U. S. currency) in circulation by February, 1937. This will be backed by a 60 per cent reserve made up of an unstated amount of gold yen borrowed from Japan, and the rest in raw gold and silver which he is securing from his state-controlled mines near the Great Wall.

Mr. Yin, whose adviser on foreign affairs is T. F. Chen, a grandnephew of the premier of Manchoukuo, stated recently that he would shortly send representatives to Manchoukuo and Japan.

"What about the National Chinese Government at Nanking?" he was asked. The answer was prompt. No representative will be sent to Nanking "because that government is controlled by the Kuomintang party and therefore represents only a small minority of the Chinese people; therefore the East Hopei regime cannot recognize it."

East Hopei is nevertheless an integral part of the Chinese Republic, asserted Mr. Yin.

"Open Rebellion"

At this point Mr. Chen, the adviser from Manchoukuo, broke in to declaim: "We in East Hopei are in a state of open rebellion against the tyrrany of Kuomintang party rule from Nanking, and we hope that other factions in China will join us in throwing off the yoke of oppression which Chiang Kai-shek's government has been imposing upon the Chinese people."

Mr. Yin hasn't yet got around to devising a flag for his country. Such flags as the natives fly are still the customary white-starred emblem of the Chinese Republic. Numerous Japanese flags are visible, of course, but then they abound over Japanese stores and residences throughout North China.

Throughout the rest of China, Mr. Yin is branded universally as a traitor and "running dog of the Japanese" for his role as liberator of East Hopei's millions under Japanese auspices. Even in Peiping, 10 miles away, feeling against him runs high among the 29th Army, which is with difficulty restrained from overt anti-Japanism by Chinese officials, who likewise owe their positions to the influence of high Japanese militarists.

The existence of the East Hopei regime is regarded as the key not only to the smuggling trade but to the drug-running industry and other practices which all patriotic Chinese wish to see eradicated. Yet, there is no official hostility toward Mr. Yin, and his position today seems assured as long as he obeys orders.

The whole situation is one which could exist only in China, or in any other place where a superior military force such as the Japanese army exerts in North China is committed to maintaining a very muddled but advantageous status quo.

State Legislatures To Have 135 Women, Gain of 5 Over '36

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A survey made by the National League of Women Voters shows that 135 women will be members of the 1937 state legislature in 34 states.

The peak in women's representations was reached in 1929, when 149 women served as legislators. Since then there has been an annual decline until now. The coming year will see an increase of five over 1936.

Politically, the women will line up as follows: Democrats, 75; Republicans, 54; nonpartisans, 2; Republicans and Democratic endorsement, 3, and independent Republican, 1.

New Hampshire will lead in the number of women law makers with 19. Connecticut follows with 18, and Vermont with 14.

Of the 1937 women legislators, 44 per cent will have been re-elected. Veteran in the point of service is Miss Eleanor Miller, a Republican, who has been a member of the California House since 1922. Minnesota's two "nonpartisans," Mrs. Mabeth H. Paige and Mrs. Hannah Kempper—have responded to legislative roll calls since 1923. Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican member of the New York Senate, has served 10 years in the Assembly and Senate. Mrs. Kate E. Taylor, Republican, of Vermont, and Mrs. Margaret H. Barden, Democrat, of New Hampshire, will begin their seventh terms next month.

Women increased their representation in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan and Tennessee. Losses in strength are noted in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Washington, Mississippi, New Jersey, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

Holiday Paroles in W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 23 (AP)—Governor Kump gave Christmas paroles to 72 inmates of the Moundsville state penitentiary, freeing them at once so they may reach their homes for the holiday. Eighteen of the 72 were serving terms for manslaughter or second degree murder. Nine women were among those freed.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WALKER'S FRESH-MADE CANDIES—To Monitor readers: 2-pound box chocolates, assorted creams, nuts, chews; prepaid in U. S. $1. 104 S. E. 3rd St., Evansville, Ind.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES or Service Representation wanted. Mechanical—Electrical—Radio. Correspondence invited. CHESTER W. REYNOLDS, 13233 Sussex, Detroit, Mich.

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Slightly more if furnished
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BOSTON, 226-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 5-8-4 rooms; bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 2. Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

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TWO juniors or apprentices to our Senior New York and Philadelphia salesmen; knowledge printing, lithography, graphic arts helpful; salary and expenses; in reply state age, experience if any, and salary requirements. Apply by letter only to R. E. BAKER
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Folks of Animal Town—

Monitor Camera Club From Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Chippy Chipmunk

Animal Town Tourists Have a Chat With Some Russian Wolves

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Wolves, However, Were More Interested in Something to Eat Than in Hearing About the Good-Will Trip

—Enjoying Their Christmas Dinner

Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Reddy Squirrel

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 33 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 60 and 108

War Anthems

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-950 B. C.)

THESE psalms are without question companions to each other, the one a hymn of defeat, the other of victory. The great defeat which called forth the first is supposed to have occurred when David went out against the people of Mesopotamia (Aram of the Two Rivers) otherwise also known as Aram naharaim. These were the only people who successfully turned him back. Crying out because

> Thou hast shewed thy people hard things:
> Thou has made us to drink the wine of astonishment,

the people open the song.

The King then offers his prayer (v. 5-11), recalling the promises which had been his: that he should have power over all the tribes, with Judah as the sceptre (lawgiver); that Moab should be his washpot; and over Edom, the Petra of today, he would cast his shoe!

But now he is cast down: his ambition for his empire has had a setback, and he recognizes how vain is the help of man.

The people however lift the thought and respond with the familiar refrain:

> Through God we shall do valiantly:
> For he it is that shall tread down our enemies.

PSALM 108, the companion anthem of victory, is usually associated with the great triumph over Edom which was consummated by David and Joab. The Edomites, strongly entrenched in their rock fortress of Petra, had never been conquered since the time when Esau, their ancestor, had left the home of his father, Jacob, and established himself there. It was a great feather in David's cap to bring them finally into subjection.

The song opens with the people singing the glad news with praise and thanksgiving, with the refrain:

> Be thou exalted, O God above the heavens:
> And thy glory above all the earth.

The King then repeats the same song he sang in Psalm 60, the dramatic recount of the promises. This time it is sung in a note of triumph, and culminates in the repeated refrain of the people:

> Through God we shall do valiantly:
> For he it is that shall tread down our enemies.

A Friend

WHAT will not a true and sincere friend perform for those he loves! What pleasure will he not afford them! Though you should name infinite treasures, none of them is comparable to him.

In good truth he is more to be desired than the light of the sun.—St. Chrysostom.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Here's wishing you all a most joyous Yuletide and much happiness throughout nineteen thirty-seven.

Letter Changing: Logs, Legs, Ligs, Lire Fire.

Charade: Fulfilled (full equals ONE, filled equals TWO).

Letter Juggling: reins rests, siren, risen, finos.

Associated Words: Christmas—gifts; March—winds; May—flowers; book—mark; egg—nest; swan—cygnet; horse—hoof; April—showers; pencil—sharpener.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adjectives ending in "-dous" (F. P.)—The correspondent writes:

> I have been reading about Dr. Victor Heiser's trick of inviting his acquaintances to spell these 10 words: *desiccate, embarrass, harass, innuendo, inoculate, picnicking, plagey, rarefy, supersede,* and *vilify.* However, he himself was stumped in Australia when a victim replied with the challenge to name five adjectives ending in *-dous.*
>
> I have racked my memory, but can name only three: *hazardous, tremendous, stupendous.* Please regard this as an S O S!

Offhand we might bring the total up to the required five by suggesting *horrendous* and *jeopardous.* (You might start in on the next five by dabbling with some prefixes—*unhazardous,* for example.)

Quote, unquote (R. C. W. and G. L. H.)—One of the inquirers writes:

> I wonder if you would give us your opinion of the use of *quote* and *unquote,* when quoting from a writer's works. It seems to be a common usage in America, but I have vainly looked for the word *unquote* as a verb in my two dictionaries.
>
> This wording is recommended to readers over the radio; but we much prefer *quote* and *end of quotation* as being not only more correct English, but far more euphonious.

The latest Webster's lists *unquote* as a verb, and offers this definition: "To end a quotation;—used esp. in telegrams, reading aloud, etc."

Although *quote* and *unquote* are useful teammates, especially in reading over the radio, we are of the opinion that the experienced and capable reader can usually indicate quoted matter by a slightly changed pitch and tempo. A sufficient pause at the conclusion of a quotation would indicate the end of the quoted matter; and the reader could then resume his former pitch and tempo.

We believe that it would be unnecessary for anyone to use *quote* and *unquote* in reading quoted material in the Christian Science textbook. In a word, quotation marks, as a rule, are not read.

Quotation For Today

PREFER diligence before idleness, unless you esteem rust before brightness.—PLATO.

In Lighter Vein

Shrewd

"If your mother bought seven baskets of grapes, the dealer's price being a quarter a basket, how much money would the purchase cost her?" asked the new teacher.

"You never can tell," answered Tommy, who was at the head of the class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"—American Boy.

"Politiken," Copenhagen

"He learnt that out at the airport!"

Appropriate Time

Talkative Lady (on board ship): "Can you swim?"

Sailor: "Only at times, ma'am."

"Only at times! How strange; and when do these moments of ability come to you?"

"When I am in the water, ma'am."

Rumors

Madge: "Don't you sailors have a special ship where you get your hair cut? A sort of floating barber shop?"

Sailor: "No, there ain't no such ships in our fleet."

Madge: "Then what are these clipper ships I've heard so much about?"—U. S. Reina Mercedes.

Oh! Icesee

She: "Why did you give up ice-skating? Was it because people laughed when you fell down?"

He: "No, but the ice was always making funny cracks."

Animal Aviators Reach Russia

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—25

By H. BOYLSTON DUMMER

Our Good-Will Trippers crossed the White Sea and were now over Russia. The evergreens were glistening in the great expanse of snow. Reddy Fox, swinging his paws around, said, "Everything we see around here is Russian."

"Is that so?" said Reddy Squirrel. "I don't see a thing moving!".

Just then Buster Bear, who was keeping a sharp lookout ahead, shouted, "I see animals! See them over there by that little clump of trees?"

The aviators looked, and sure enough, there were four animals that looked much like Reddy Fox, but much larger. They were dressed in Russian costume.

"What kind of animals are they?" asked Racky Coon.

"They must be Russian wolves," replied Reddy Fox. "I've heard about them, but I've never seen one. Grandpa Bear said he could remember when there were wolves around Animal Town."

"If you say the word, I'll land the plane near them. But I for one don't quite like their looks."

"Oh, they are all right, I'm sure," said Reddy Fox.

So down came the good-will plane near the wolves. And were the wolves frightened? Not at all! They were all grins, and acted as if the good-will plane and our animal aviators were a Christmas gift.

Reddy Fox almost lost his courage; but he tried to put up a brave front and explained all about their good-will trip. The wolves seemed rather uninterested in what he was saying, but kept remarking, "What a nice plump lot of animals you are!"

Buster Bear felt he must say something, as he was the largest of our animals. "What do you do around here?" he asked.

"Well, just now we were hanging around waiting for something to show up for dinner," said the largest wolf, turning to his companions.

Just when our animals were thinking of dashing for the plane and trying for a quick getaway, they heard, off to the right, a howl; then, off to the left, another howl—and another somewhere in front.

"What is that?" gasped Reddy Fox.

"That's our hunting cry. When one of our pack gets onto the track of something good to eat, he lets out a howl. Then every wolf within hearing answers, and we all dash to where the dinner is awaiting us."

Other howls came through the crisp, keen air; and then the big wolf let out such a howl that Stowaway Mouse went over backward into the snow.

Then, turning to our animals, the leader of the wolves said: "So long for now. If we don't find anything to eat, we'll be back. You animals are the finest we've seen for a long time. You must have had lots of good food to eat."

Away they went, racing across the snow.

"Goodness! Goodness! Goodness! exclaimed Reddy Fox. "That was the closest call we ever had! These animals seemed to care nothing for our good-will message. The only thing on their minds was something to eat."

The animal aviators were not long in tumbling into the plane! They had decided to rush out of that part of Russia.

Daily Anecdote

Decorating Its Ruin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

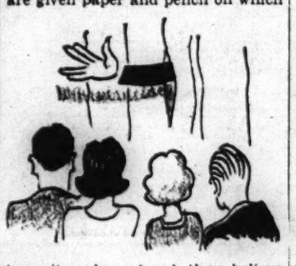
LINCOLN was a close observer of nature, as well as of men. He used natural objects to complete his similes. In woodcraft he was deeply skilled, his habit of close observation leading him to detect curious facts which escaped the notice of most men.

Riding through a wood in Virginia, he observed a vine which wrapped a tree in its luxuriant growth. "Yes," he said, "that is very beautiful. But that vine is like certain habits of men: it decorates the ruin that it makes."

Party Fun

Do You Know Your Friends?

A SHEET is torn in two and is tacked in the doorway. All the guests except five are seated facing the sheet. The hostess turns out the lights; and, when they are again turned on, the guests see protruding from the slit in the sheet a hand or some other part of the body of one of the five not playing. The guests are given paper and pencil on which



to write whose hand they believe it is.

The lights are then turned off, and after a few moments flashed on again. This time there may be a nose, leg, ear, or chin protruding through the slit. The guests again write whom they believe it to be. This is repeated any number of times. The one with the most correct guesses wins a small prize. It is really very entertaining to see just how well you know your friends.—Rosemary H., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Hick Town

A HICK town is a place where 27 of our presidents were born, and where seven of the ten immortals in New York's hall of fame originate.

A hick town that didn't have a name produced Lincoln.

Hick towns gave us most of our great literary figures of the past—and practically all of those now living. So isn't it an obvious conclusion that a hick town is a place where a boy has an excellent chance to lay the foundation of future greatness? —Whitsitt Impressions.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Swansea, Mass., reader shares the following thoughts with other readers of this column:

BSES'H DWHBWCO UYL JAA J PYHF TYUYLH *ULASFWNS JCN PLZB BJMMWCSHH FBEYLOBYLF CWCSFSSC FBWEFU-HSKSC.

Letter Changing

A Greenlawn, L. I., reader suggests a cosy fireside scene by changing LOGS to FIRE, following the usual rules.

Charade

The following "partly phonetic" charade comes by way of Chicago from a Crook, Colorado, puzzler. Lack of clues may make it seem a bit difficult, although it may be said that a nine-letter word is represented.

Anything TWO is ONE
Anything ALL is done.

Letter Juggling

Five different five-letter words may be formed from the five letters given below. Use all five letters in each word:

EINSR

Associated Words

Can you figure out the various pairs of associated words? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Christmas	vixen	
2	March	cygnet	
3	May	gifts	1
4	book	egg	
5	fox	sharpener	
6	hen	showers	
7	swan	winds	
8	horse	mark	
9	April	flowers	
10	pencil	foal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Arithmetic No. 37

(Answer)

Solution: 8 (Proverbs) minus 3 (Job) is 5; plus 5 (Judas) is 10; multiplied by 7 (Stephen—Acts 7:59-60) is 70; divided by 8 (Gen. 1:31) is 11⅝.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Own Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Ont., Can.

IN MANY of the towns of Ontario, the black and gray squirrels disport themselves about the lawns and boulevards, almost as tame as kittens.

One bright morning in the early summer, Dr. D—— saw a small object moving slowly about in the lawn at the back of the house; and upon investigation he discovered it to be a baby gray squirrel. Not seeing any sign of a parent anywhere, he brought the little creature into the house and fed it warm milk through a glass dropper.

The family became so interested in the new pet that they would take turns getting up two or three times during the night to give it nourishment, through the dropper, until it outgrew this method. Mrs. D—— made it a bed out of a workbasket, lining it with fluffy wool.

After the pet grew large enough to eat nuts and crackers, it would spend its time around the front and back lawns; but it was always at the side door as night drew in, ready to come to its comfortable bed.

One night, after the animal had grown to maturity, it failed to return to the door for admittance. The following night, however, the family found little Peter at the door as usual, and with him a little companion. But as soon as they opened the door, the little playmate dashed away into the darkness. The next evening at dusk Peter again appeared at the door with his companion; but, as on the previous night, it scampered off as soon as the door opened.

The third night, however, although the family kept close watch, there was no sign of little Peter; nor has there been since. Presumably he had found his mate, and she had decided they should set up housekeeping in a more natural environment.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 37

From the number of letters in the name of the book following Psalms ... ——

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the book preceding Psalms .. ——

Add the number of letters in the name of Jesus' betrayer ..... ——

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the first Christian martyr ——

Divide by the number of days of the creation ..... ——

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

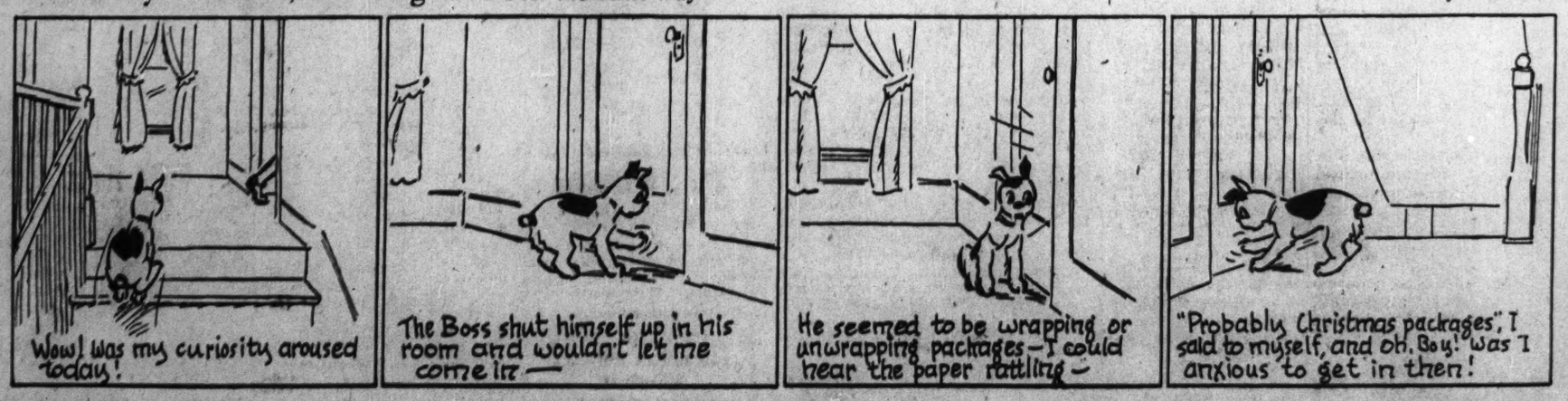
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Every Good Gift*

By LE PELLEY

GOD REST YE MERRY GENTLEMEN
LET NOTHING YOU DISMAY
YOU HAVE BEEN MIGHTY NICE TO THE DOODLE-BUGS MRS. JONES!
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
THANKS FOR REFEREEING OUR BALL GAMES LAST SUMMER, MR. HACKY
AND MERRY CHRISTMAS
WE'VE DELIVERED OUR LAST PRESENT! WE CAN GO HOME NOW!!
DOING SOMETHING LIKE THIS IS JUST LIKE HAVING TWO CHRISTMASES ISN'T IT?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We'd Feel the Same Way*

By CARMACK


Wow! was my curiosity aroused today!
The Boss shut himself up in his room and wouldn't let me come in—
He seemed to be wrapping or unwrapping packages—I could hear the paper rattling—
"Probably Christmas packages", I said to myself, and oh, Boy! was I anxious to get in there!

Brevities

New Yorker: In one of the remote Aleutian Islands, Dr. Hrdlicka has dug up a skull which once encased a very large brain. No doubt the old highbrow went there to have a nice quiet place to think.

Detroit Free Press: Then there was the chap who started out to read aloud to his wife, "Gone With the Wind." After seven days he had to give it up as the idea was gone with his wind.

Washington Post: Governmental interference with business may not be detrimental in some cases, but no one can deny that it ruined the kidnaping business.

Milwaukee Journal: A Canadian electrical expert says television will keep the farm boys down on the farm. Not when they see how cute the city girls are.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christmas for the Giving

CHRISTMAS, for all the swifter whirling of industry's wheels this year, for all the bulging of bright showcases and spilling over of shop counters, is not made in factories or sold in the stores. We may wrap our purchases in ever so much tissue and tinsel, with ever so bright a ribbon, and still leave Christmas out of the bundle. We may shop with whatsoever ardor, deliver gifts with howsoever much zeal, doing it all as it were with a vengeance, yet develop with so strenuous an exercise of mind and body only a feeble fable of the Christmas spirit.

So must those battered beings who, as the day of all the year approaches, are overheard in subways and street cars and buses and elevators declaring they will be glad when Christmas is past. So must others, like the woman who answered the door of her expensive apartment on a day before Christmas to find a shabby creature asking for needed work: a brusque remark about being too busy to think of such things, while the stranger on the threshold caught a glance of gifts piled high for people who evidently expected only such remembrances as Sheffield plate or ebony walking sticks; the stranger turning away with one more of the only gifts she had received that holly-bedecked day—bitter food to feed her self-pity on. Ah, what poor scrooges we may make of ourselves at times; no wonder chains clank across our floors at night!

Happily, even Scrooge had his bright awakening; so may we find ourselves making amends. Many of the most heartening aspects of this Christmas probably will earn no headlines. The woman who at the next apartment door, though having no work to offer, still in a smile and a kind word gave the stranger what apparently was more of Christmas than sudden tears could tell, probably has not had her gift recorded until now.

Yet some of the good things about this Christmas are getting into the papers. One of them is the general concern over the fact that while factories are busier than they have been in some time, and Christmas retail trade is at a peak for recent years, there still is much unemployment. Christmas can lose nothing genuine in the way of cheer from the sobering influences which lie in perception of others' needs.

The demands Christmas makes on the wellsprings of affection and charity are great indeed. Yet all that part of Christmas for which factories and shops can provide only the trimming may be laid at some receptive door by how small a gesture—if only the heart be big enough that prompts it.

Young Pan-America's Movies

FOR neighbors it's only a step from finding common interests in politics to finding them in more intimate matters. Having become acquainted through joint efforts in the last election campaign, Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith find themselves comparing notes on how to be a "pal" to a young son, or how to bank a furnace fire for the night.

Likewise the Americas, North and South, having labored together for peace in the western hemisphere, may now begin to take notice of the similarity of some of their little domestic problems—like movies for children. In fact, a note on this very subject appears in news from Santiago, Chile, where a director of a motion picture theater has been fined $160 for allowing children to view a film declared unsuitable for them by the censors.

What pictures children shall be allowed to see evidently is a serious question in Chile; not too much credulity is wasted on arguments that movies have little effect on young minds.'

Parents in the United States will immediately feel a neighborly sympathy for Chilean fathers and mothers in their efforts to protect their children from celluloid suggestions of a questionable nature. American boys and girls, pouring into the streets after a performance of a Tarzan picture proclaim quite audibly that children live intensely the experiences depicted on the screen.

Possibly the only objection to Tarzan's influence is the penetrating quality of his jungle cry when a hundred or so lusty young voices take it up. More serious objections must be raised against the influence of gangster characters on children since in more than one case of juvenile crime either the judge has observed, or the delinquent has admitted, movie influence.

North American parents are placing more and more reliance on special children's programs to meet the demand for juvenile entertainment. But there are still too many children at showings of films which distort human experience and develop utterly false outlooks and aspirations. The sternness of the court at Santiago is one more indication of the growing determination of communities north and south of the equator to protect children from the influence of cheap and tawdry entertainment.

Rallying From Retreat

ONLY a sturdy and resilient idealism can rise above the disappointments emanating from Geneva the last week or so. The sessions on revision of the League system finally did convene; but in so astonishing a plight that the chairman had literally to plead with the members to say even a few words about this foundational diplomatic subject. France had not been willing to send its Foreign Minister. Mr. Anthony Eden, for reasons best known to himself and his Government, was in England denouncing the breakage of treaties—instead of attending a meeting at Geneva which might, if fully supported, make treaties secure from breakage by purging the collective system of abuses.

The debates on League reform, if the present schedule holds, will shortly be submerged into sub-committee whence only the mildest publicity may be expected. A similar anticlimax has already overtaken the Spanish issue, which the League Council quietly turned back to the London Nonintervention Committee. There would almost appear to be a general agreement to render the whole Geneva system as inconspicuous as possible.

It is evident that the European democracies are engaged in a Fabian strategy; they are withdrawing before each act or threat of aggression and plying their rearmament at full pressure. The implication is that once they are strong enough, they will end the retreat and resume forward leadership.

There is a phase of this realistic diplomacy, however, which has not received its meed of attention. In addition to the strategic retreat of diplomacy, there has been a retreat of morale. The distinction is well worth the emphasizing. It is one thing to say that practical diplomacy compels the democracies to speed rearmament, before standing up to aggressive power diplomacy and insisting that it abide by the international rules. It is quite another thing to evacuate moral leadership during this period of retreat.

Granted that the British and French cabinets face a highly delicate problem in keeping Europe stable during the interim of rearmament; that they earnestly desire a return to the revised Geneva system; that they may have knowledge of facts and forces which outsiders cannot assess. One is still permitted to hope that with due respect to these difficulties, the lights at Geneva will not be allowed to grow too dim.

The wellspring of international democratic strength is the desire for peace within the peoples themselves. But this desire normally does not make itself fully felt without being mobilized. Resolute cabinets and diplomats in such a time of chemicalization as this can choose to call forth those great up-wellings of public opinion of which the present-day world is capable, and which conceivably could give irresistible impulsion to solving the deep dilemmas of the peace movement. Overcautious leadership, on the other hand, may permit more of such incidents as the collapse of the neutrality agreement and of the League revision effort, to confuse and dishearten the people.

It is urgent at this period that basic convictions shall not be ordered back behind frontiers, until they can advance under cover of a suitable display of guns. The position for constructive statesmanship during rearmament is out in front of the guns, exploring the obstinate questions of revision, and making ready to control the strained bargaining of rearmed nations. These days obviously are days upon which lies the demand to supplant temporizing with the greatest moral courage that can be mustered.

Whither Weather?

A RESOLUTION calling attention to the weather has recently been moved in the British House of Commons. Does this indicate that a subject so long debated by the people may shortly be fully vented in the House? Will it be decided then, once for all, whether this portion of the English heritage is the finest ever, or, literally, a blot on the landscape?

The debate would be interesting. Tories, not of the blue-sky school, would undoubtedly vaunt the English climate, and vow that custom had not staled its infinite variety; while the Leftists could hardly fail to point out that 700 years had passed since we were told that summer was "icumen in," and that, even allowing for the inevitability of gradualness, it must be regarded as overdue.

What a dilemma for the Government! For a vote of thanks would alienate the members for Manchester, and the agricultural constituencies, and leave the Government hard put to it to find its weather-ayes; while a motion of censure would have unfortunate repercussions on the tourist traffic.

In the meantime, the average Englishman, far from emulating Dr. Johnson, who disliked the topic, will continue to regard the Clerk of the Weather as a master of ceremonies unrivaled in effecting tactful introductions.

Charming Reformer

Book News of the Day

BIOGRAPHERS of Elizabeth Fry are fortunate in that Mrs. Fry belonged to a period when almost everyone kept a diary or a journal. She herself recorded her activities and her meditations in a long series of "little books." So did all but one of her ten brothers and sisters; so did her cousins, friends and in-laws; with the result that there is a wealth of intimate detail out of which to reconstruct her life and its background.

Janet Whitney, in writing ELIZABETH FRY, QUAKER HEROINE (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50), has had access to a large number of letters and journals, some of them hitherto unpublished. By means of these she has made a famous reformer appear also as a volatile girl, a loved and loving but not quite congenially mated wife, an anxious mother, a household angel at the beck and call of an army of relatives.

Elizabeth Fry was born a Gurney, fourth child of the Quaker banker, John Gurney, and his wife Catherine, who was great-granddaughter of the famous Quaker apologist, Robert Barclay. The Gurneys were "gay," as in distinction to "plain" Quakers who eschewed worldly speech, dress and amusements. Life at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, was easy, happy, varied by continual visiting, dances and beaus.

At eighteen, however, Elizabeth, the temperamental one in a practical family, became dissatisfied with her spiritual state, decided that religion would help her, and was in a properly receptive mood for the preaching of William Savery, an American Friend "traveling in the ministry." Between the liberally nurtured English girl and the plain American Friend old enough to be her father, there sprang up a strong affection, but on her side, at least, it resolved itself merely into gratitude for a leading that helped her to find herself. She turned plain, and her family grieved over the loss of one of their gay crowd.

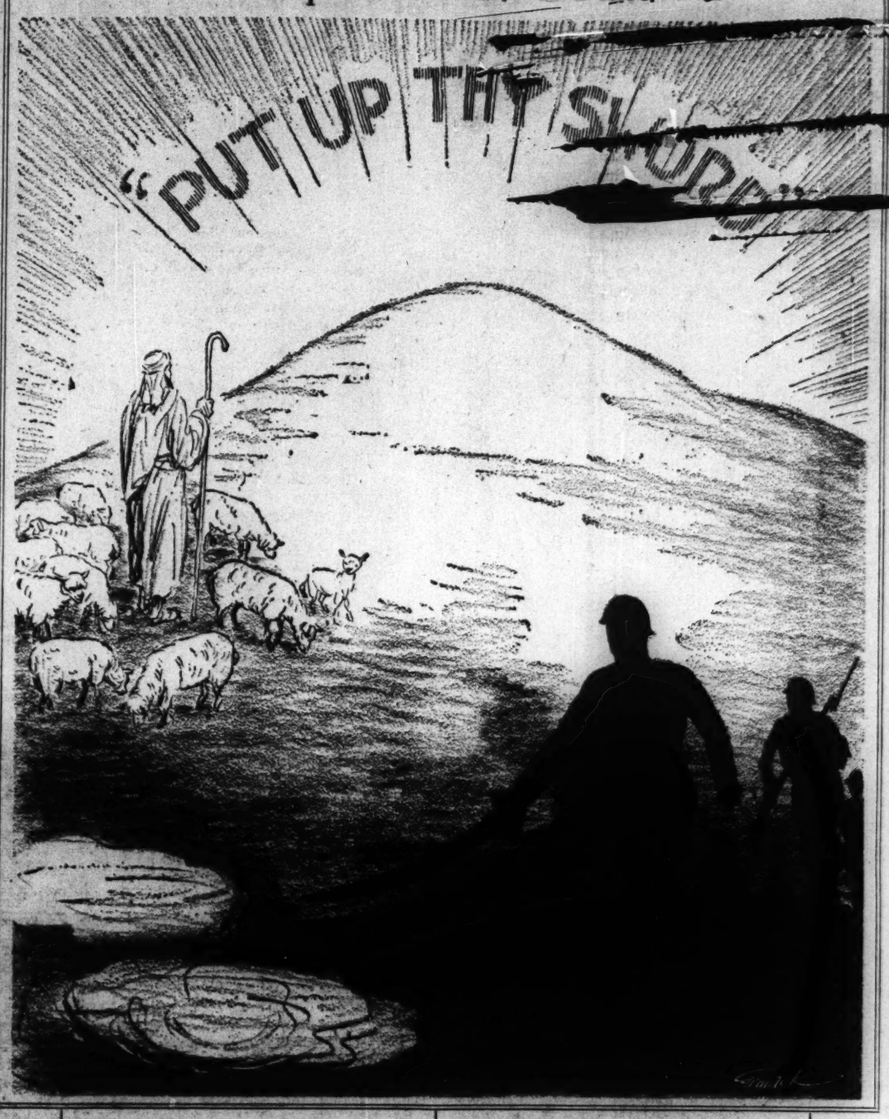
Her plainness, however, released her attention from dress and amusements and gave her time for service. She began with a school for poor children of the neighborhood, whom she assembled in the laundry of her father's house. This altruistic work was, however, interrupted by her marriage to Joseph Fry, also of a family of Quaker bankers, and with marriage came a multiplicity of duties, household management, the entertaining of throngs of visiting Quakers, and the pursuit of that kind of service that she gave all her life, attending Gurneys and Frys, even to remote degrees of cousinship, whenever they were in any kind of trouble. Meanwhile she had eleven children.

When her eighth child was a year-old baby, Elizabeth received a call from another Quaker traveling in the ministry, a French-American named Stephen Grellet, who had seen the misery of the women in English prisons and described it to Mrs. Fry as to one always ready to give aid when she could. That conversation was the direct source of Elizabeth Fry's great work for prison reform. Back of that lay her wealth and position, her capacity for leadership, her winsome personality, and chief among all, her sincere desire to serve humanity.

The biography has a pictorial quality deriving from the author's copious use of background and her sense of composition.

W. K. R.

So Spoke the Prince of Peace



A December Walk

A BRISK afternoon for a walk. Sun fitfully shining through mackerel clouds. A snap in the air gives zest. Bound for the western ridge, our favorite vantage point.

Taking the winding old elbow road that leads upward. Its sharp curve well named. Passing a low unpainted farmhouse. Red geraniums in south windows. A smell of wood smoke coming from the great chimney. A black-and-tan hound bounding out to sniff at us. The farmer sawing wood with a cross-cut saw in the open woodshed.

Leaving the road when the ridge is reached. Any number of cow paths to follow, once over the fence. To the right, across the valley, our own village hilltop, its houses white. The two church spires framed by tall trees. Our own dwelling house marked by the two white pines.

To our left, beyond sloping brush lots, the blue of the lake. Its waters shimmering cold in winter sunshine. Purple hills against the sky line.

Choosing the path through the sweet fern pasture. An aromatic fragrance yet clinging in the crisp brown leaves.

A flock of juncos flitting along. White tail feathers showing. Trilling softly their satisfaction with winter's prospect.

Our path leading on through the old orchard lot. Ground strewn with crooked branches. A few leathery red apples holding fast on one of the gnarled trees. Enough to attract a couple of bluejays who flash their vivid blue as we approach. Crying raucously their dislike at disturbance. Shouting after us as we proceed. Then greedily returning to the apples.

A druid oak standing solitary on the eastern slope. Majestic in its sweep. Waving a few tattered dry leaves. Banners of summer withstanding siege of autumn's storms.

Tramping on to the woods with its outpost cedars. Erect, spearlike, challenging. Hiding waxy blueberries. The treasures of the dark green coverts. Scenting the low-spreading junipers hugging the ground.

Sitting on a gray boulder fringed with frosted ferns. Moss under feet. The deep woods just over the lichened stone wall. Air perfumed with pine. Hearing a scratching among the dry leaves of the woods. A partridge searching food. Catching tempting vistas of the lake. An apricot glow brightening its waters as a rift of color gleams through the smoky gray clouds in the west.

The afternoon ebbing. Waters darkening. Air becoming chill. A gray squirrel whisking along the fence.

Gathering armfuls of Scotch pine. For the old-fashioned jars by the fireplaces. A branch with cones to be tied with a red ribbon and hung under the brass knocker of the front door. Bringing the out-of-doors, indoors.

Ladened with the woods' offering, moving along the ridge back to the road. When, a stir—a dash—and coming across our path a doe. Startled at intrusion. Stopping for a moment with head uplifted. Then, taking the direct course to the spring hole. Making the stone wall with one high leap. Leaving behind her an urge to follow trails, to skip upon the hills. To walk in December.

H. S. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Permanent Trade Program

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL has crowned himself with achievement in reopening world trade channels through reciprocal trade agreements; his program in the emergency proved the proper remedy, now it remains in order to make permanent the gains realized to convert the transitory structure of executive agreements into a permanent edifice in American foreign policy based on treaties.

The executive agreement is an extremely useful device for attainment of immediate objectives quickly in international relations when, because of the vagaries of politics, treaties, with the requirement that they receive the "advice and consent" of the Senate, might run into insurmountable obstacles either in the Foreign Relations Committee or in the Senate itself. The Constitution gives the President almost exclusive control of foreign relations, but delegates to the Senate certain confirmational functions with respect to treaties and appointment of officials which clearly reveal the intention of the nation's founders to permit the Senate to share power over the bases of American foreign policy. Now that the emergency in international trade is well on the way to elimination, it is time to begin thinking about establishing the new policy, which has been so successful, on a permanent basis, and making tariff bargaining a corner stone of foreign policy.

Such a step could be taken no better than by replacement of the executive agreements with permanent treaties. This could be carried out easily by submission of the fourteen agreements already concluded to the Senate for approval. This would give effect to one of the chief principles of our constitutional structure, namely, that the President controls foreign affairs under a check from the Senate. . . .

The Trade Agreements Act of 1934, under which the agreements have been concluded, is due to expire next June, and the question of renewal will arise before that time.—*Washington* (D. C.) *Star*.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"At Christmastide"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Following is one of the most beautiful Christmas thoughts I have ever read. It appeared in The Christian Science Monitor last December in "The March of the Nations" column. I write to suggest that this healing verse be reprinted in December, 1936, in the Monitor.

"At Christmastide men's hearts grow kind,
The Bethlehem Babe restrains their pride,
The whole world feels the Christ child's mind
At Christmastide.
Yet if the Christ with us abide
The long year through, and welcome find,
Christ-love may be our daily guide,
And heart with brother heart combined
May send the blessing world-wide,
From love to which the heart's inclined.
At Christmastide."

HARRY S. RODEARMEL

Philadelphia, Penna.

Hurdling an Old Idea

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems it's not too early to begin the campaign for a sane New Year's Eve. One restaurant owner who surprised some of the enthusiasts last year when he announced 'No drinking—no smoking" at his establishment, is busily planning an even bigger dry celebration for this year.

"I proved something," he says. "I have always believed you can have a good time without liquor or tobacco. Even if my experiment had not proved a financial success, which it did, I would have felt repaid in seeing just a few people hurdle this antiquated idea of joy as they did.

"They did it with dancing, music, confetti, noisemakers and community singing. And there was no miserable 'morning after.'"

Why don't other sane restaurant owners try something similar? It must have taken courage to make this public announcement at a time when cafés vie with each other as to the quantity and quality of alcoholic drinks to be served! But there has to be a first time. And there are many people, even in New York city, who are ready to enjoy and support a celebration without drinking.

New York, N. Y. M. K.

Flood Times and Officialdom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the leader of a great nation promises so often to do so many things for the common man, it is startling to learn that during the great flood of last spring the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass., with all of its magnificent equipment for caring for people, including barracks, beds, guardhouse, and a score or more buildings, did nothing whatever for public relief.

If the Colonel stationed there did not think, we need a man who can and will think; if the department rules forbid, we need a Secretary of War who will modify these rules; if the Secretary of War will not act, we need a President who will replace him.

During the flood time there were probably many posts that could have been utilized. Perhaps some were. The schools and the churches and many individuals responded nobly, but they were merely common folk.

Springfield, Mass. A. G. BAKER

The Wide Horizon

Education for Life

By Frederick B. Robinson

President, College of the City of New York

[Excerpts From an Address Before the Association]

THE general complaint is that there is no rational plan to our higher education, that it is beset with confusion from start to finish; it has no defined aims, and it subordinates scholarship to practical objectives. Specific charges are that it teaches freshmen and sophomores in the same institution that it cares for juniors and seniors; it concerns itself with the physical, social and moral well-being of students instead of concentrating on intellectual development; it stresses teaching instead of research; it tries to be all things to all men. . . .

All life is a school. But the teachings of life are haphazard and man has invented a means of assisting each generation to profit consciously by experiences of all who have gone before. The invention is formal education in schools, variously graded to the understanding of groups of different ages and intellectual progress. . . .

Formal education is the most powerful single agency of civilization; it is the most important social undertaking of a democracy. It is essential to the preservation of democracy, and it can itself be successful only if it is conducted in the democratic spirit. By this I do not mean a false democracy that clamors for special privileges for the unfit and insists that all material and intellectual riches must be equally distributed regardless of differing capacities to make wise use of them. . . .

Much has been said of research as the first duty of higher education. This position in its extreme form is not tolerable, though it is true that faculties have in them many men who devote much of their time to their own improvement as scholars and to the exploration of new realms of thought. Indeed, a professor who is not so engaged will soon cease to be a good teacher, he will be a peddler of outmoded ideas and a reflector of the merest shadows of other men's experiences. . . .

The danger to higher education arises not from the combination of research and teaching, the continuation of four-year curricula, or the development of professional schools of law, medicine, technology and even pedagogy and business administration. The danger lies in a possible lowering of standards, in lack of thoroughness and discipline, and in pedantic aloofness from real life. If these dangers are avoided, details of organization and administration will adjust themselves well or at most play but a minor disturbing part.

It is futile to insist that all colleges or universities have the same type of organization and substantially the same aims and methods. Each one is the product of many forces and local conditions. Each must serve its own clientele in ways determined by the character of that clientele and the limitations of the foundation. Furthermore, it is of little moment whether a college is publicly supported or privately endowed, so long as the public group is sufficiently large to keep opportunities open to all qualified students. But it is important that every institution of higher learning be honest, thorough in methods, and truly in touch with current life.

This leads to the thought that higher education must develop students who will be understanding members of the complex civilization of which they are a part, capable of performing some function worthily in that civilization. The one objective is broad, tolerant cultivation; the other is special, useful craftsmanship. Again, these two aims are not incompatible, they are reciprocally helpful. . . .

The college is familiar with the battles of life but it is above them. It trains the student to observe carefully, to formulate opinions, to discuss different views in a tolerant and liberal spirit, and it encourages him to reach his own, independent conclusions. On contentious questions it has no right to be a partisan or a propagandist. The moment it does so it identifies itself with special interests and arouses emotions that are destructive to calm thinking. A partisan school or college is certainly unworthy of public support.

This does not mean that the college should not encourage the student to participate in the struggles of real life, which touch his interests. On the contrary, it should send him forth a valiant soldier to fight for the causes which commend themselves to him as worthy. But it should not impose upon him the decision as to which causes he should espouse. . . . All educators agree that institutions of higher learning should be powerful influences in the evolution which tends to mold humanity in a better society. Some think that this means a definite, aggressive campaign in favor of a particular type of social organization. Their position is wholly untenable. The influence of the college should not be partisan and specific. It should be the general influence of establishing habits of clear thinking, clean living, and benevolent action. It should make good men and leave them to make a good society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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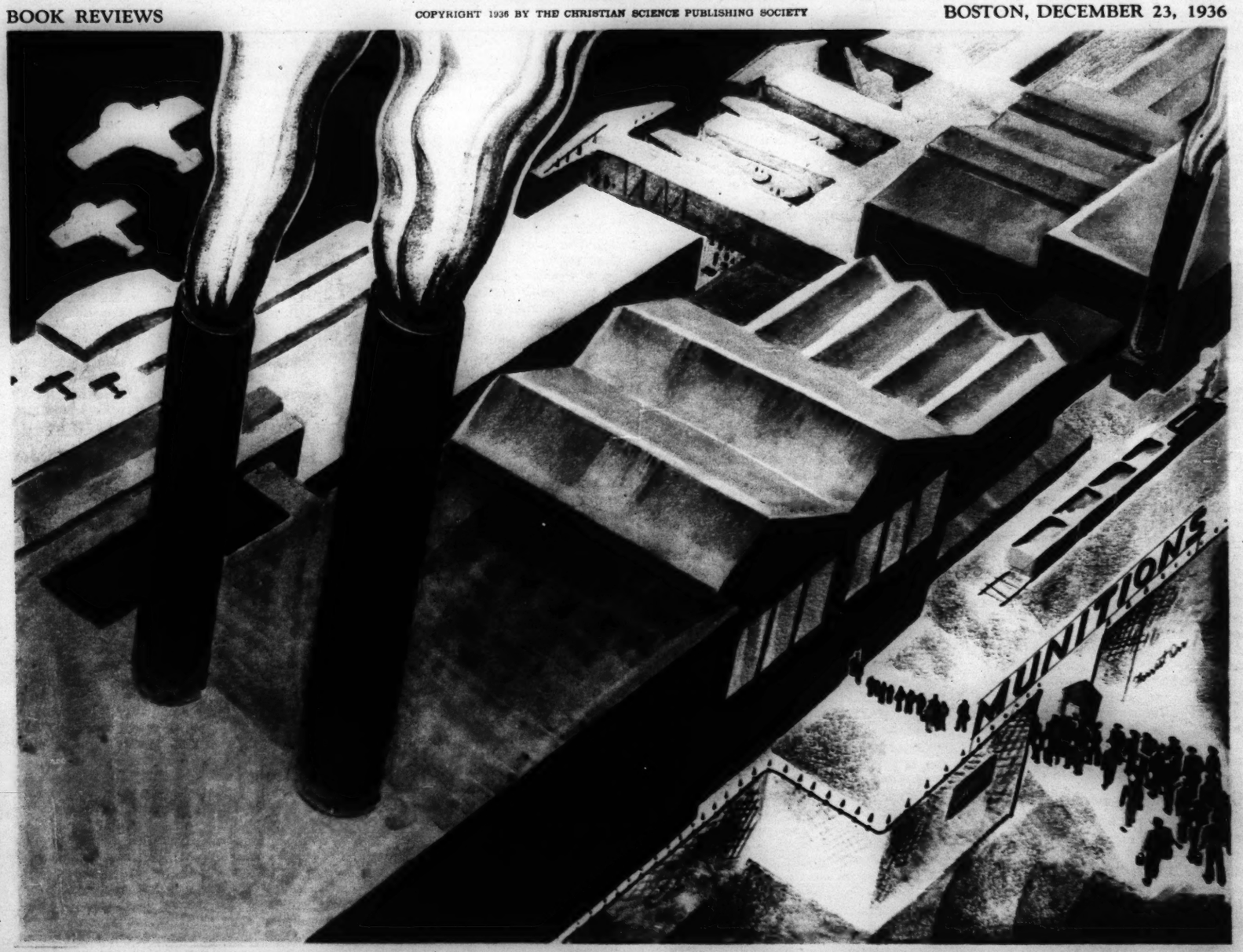
BOSTON, DECEMBER 23, 1936



Should the Arms Trade Be Nationalized?

By Lord Strabolgi

THE REASONS PUT forward by those who advocate the complete public control, or, alternatively, the nationalization of the armaments industry, fall under two heads.

The first is that those who manufacture arms for profit have a vested interest in arming, and therefore in preparations for war; and that in certain well-known examples they have sought to prevent agreement for limitation of arms or have even stimulated ill-feeling and hostility between nations.

The second reason is that private enterprise is unable to meet the demand in an emergency and that, because of the scarcity which private enterprise causes, unreasonable inflated prices are charged to the state when a sudden call comes.

Before discussing these two reasons, I must deal briefly with the arguments put forward in favor of the retention of private enterprise. First, it is said that if the armaments needed are made in state factories there will be a vested interest created among the workers for heavy armament expenditure. The answer is that this vested interest among the workers may just as well exist in such centers as Sheffield and Birmingham where private enterprise in armaments is active and well-established. Already we have state establishments such as Woolwich Arsenal and the Royal Dockyards.

(Please turn the page)

By Way of Introduction

THE CASES FOR and against the nationalization of the arms traffic are discussed in the accompanying articles by Lord Strabolgi and Capt. Victor A. Cazalet, M. P.

Lord Strabolgi holds that the balance of the evidence is on the side of nationalization. Captain Cazalet is impressed by the practical difficulties that any such arrangement would involve.

Lord Strabolgi emphasizes two points. One is that those who manufacture arms for profit have a vested interest in war which they have in some instances endeavored to promote. The other is that under private enterprise inflated prices may be extorted from a state for arms, when an emergency arises.

Captain Cazalet sees the other side of the shield. He holds that the arms traffic generally is too much bound up with the whole of the trade and industry of the country to be capable of separate treatment, though certain of its branches, including the manufacture of gas and the licensing of exports, ought to be under strict government control.

He points out that if the Government were to control all arms manufacture, this would involve nationalizing practically the whole of the heavy industries of Britain.

By Capt. V. A. Cazalet, M.P.

THERE IS UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT upon the desirability and, indeed, urgent need for disarmament. Although one cannot take it for granted that because nations have small armaments they will not fight, the opposite is certainly true—the greater the armaments, the greater the chances of war. Personally, I have never seen that there is much force in the argument that if the Government manufactures and controls output, whether on a large or small scale, the chances of war will thereby be diminished.

I am against the nationalization of the armament industry on certain definite grounds. First, I disapprove on principle of any extension of Government interference in industry. It leads to incompetence and extravagance, and inevitably the taxpayer pays a higher price than he would were the industry left in the hands of private enterprise.

Secondly, if the Government enters into the armament "business" it immediately creates a vast number of new civil servants. If and when the Government should decrease their production of armaments, its employees are thrown out of a job. In other words, you create the most persistent of all vested interests—namely, a Government bureaucracy—in favor of arms manufacture.

I maintain, however, that there are certain aspects of the industry which should be under strict Government control, such as the manufacture of

(Please turn the page)

YES . . . . . By Lord Strabolgi

This pressure from the workpeople would, however, normally be greater under private enterprise because in the Government departments there is some security for the workpeople. They are not so liable to be thrown out of employment in times of depression; also, if the policy of state factories were extended they would be able to use their manufacturing plant for engineering products needed for peaceful purposes when the armament trade was slack.

Second, it is contended that it would be unfair to the non-industrialized countries—since they do not possess a heavy engineering industry, and therefore cannot make their own armaments—to prevent them making purchases in the open market, from private enterprise firms.

* * *

I do not know why we should trouble ourselves about countries which would find difficulty in purchasing arms. The less armaments there are, the less cause of fear and friction.

Take, however, a legitimate case where certain armaments are required by a Government as, for example, Egypt. As a result of the recent treaty there is an arrangement between the British and Egyptian Governments whereby the latter can purchase the necessary equipment for the defense of its frontiers and the Suez Canal. There is no reason why the equipment required should not be supplied by a state factory in Britain to the order of the Egyptian Government.

Also, this proposed safeguard for the small, poor countries has broken down on several occasions. One recent and notable instance was the embargo placed on Ethiopia which prevented the Ethiopian Government from purchasing arms during the period of tension prior to the Italian intervention. Another is the case of the legal Government of Spain, which had an arrangement by which its munitions were to be purchased from French factories but which was prevented from doing so, and even from demanding the fulfilment of current contracts, because of the so-called non-intervention agreement.

* * *

It is further argued that private enterprise is more efficient than State enterprise, and therefore should be encouraged. I submit this is non-proven. I know best the armaments required by seamen and it is a fact, which every British naval officer will support, that warships built in the royal dockyards are in no way inferior to those built in private dockyards. I have heard many technical officers—notably the engineers—express preference for the royal dockyard built ships. However, I do not want to overstate the case.

Nor, as many debates on the navy estimates have shown, is work in the royal yards more expensive.

It is a slur on skilled engineers and technicians to suggest that they will not give as good service to the state as to a private employer; and I suggest it is an out-of-date argument as well.

* * *

Now as to the positive reasons for creating a state monopoly for the manufacture of armaments.

The influence exercised by the armament rings from time to time in various countries against limitation treaties is well known. There is the leading case of a director of an ordnance company who, between 1906 and 1908, claiming to be in possession of secret information, led the scare about the supposed undisclosed German shipbuilding program. The agitation reached such a height that the Cabinet of the day was forced to double the program of capital ships in the 1908 estimates. Subsequent events showed that there was no secret German building, and that the information was wrong.

In the process, Anglo-German relationships were embittered, and this agitation can be fairly described as one of the contributory causes of the catastrophe of the World War.

The American steel and shipbuilding chiefs sent their own highly remunerated agent to the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. This gentleman did his utmost to prevent any understanding for the limitation of armaments between the British, Japanese and American delegations. He admitted that this was his job.

The subsidies paid in the past by the Comité des Forges in France to the newspapers, and even to politicians, are notorious.

* * *

These are extreme cases; but they are well known and admitted. It would be wrong to say that private armament makers as a class wish to bring about outbreaks of war; but it is right to say that they over-emphasize the need in *each* country for armaments as protection against its neighbors.

Wherever the armament makers are established, they all sing the same tune in the appropriate national language. It is their bread and butter; and it is, possibly, asking too much of human nature to expect armament makers to be pacifists. Therefore, take profits out of war, and the preparation for war, and there will be a better chance for peace in the world.

* * *

With regard to the inefficiency of the system of private manufacture, this was shown tragically and conclusively in the World War. In Britain, where the engineering industry is highly efficient, the system of supply of munitions through private firms broke down. The deliveries of rifles, small-arm ammunition, cannon and shells got hopelessly in arrear. There was intense competition between the private firms for the available raw material, skilled labor, and so on. There was long haggling over prices; and, despite this haggling, the prices paid were too high. It was only when complete national control was established under the Ministry of Munitions that the needed supplies of munitions for the armies materialized.

One reason for this breakdown is that under a system of private enterprise it is necessary to help the firms on the Government list to keep going in lean times so that they have the necessary plant to respond to a sudden demand in case of emergency.

Having maintained their plant and skilled workers and technicians during the years when orders were few and defense estimates low, they naturally object to what they call outsiders coming in to supply the national needs when a sudden demand is made.

Even in 1916, Mr. G. Storey, president of the engineering section of the British Association, complained that hundreds of firms were willing and anxious to help in the production of munitions, only to be met with a blank refusal from the War Office for the reasons I have described.

* * *

And now we have the recent case of the aero-engine industry in Britain. The four firms which have come to be recognized as the Government suppliers of engines not unnaturally complained when "outsiders" like the Morris and Alvis companies proposed to manufacture aero-engines to meet the demands of the present heavy rearmament program.

The Air Ministry, no doubt feeling that they had a duty to keep the established manufacturers supplied with orders in the first place, and also that it would be unfair to encourage the erection of new plant which would produce redundancy when the special demand for armaments dies down, did not encourage these new companies. The result has been a slowing up of supply, much friction, and, for a long period, the loss of opportunity to take advantage of the skill and plant of great engineering firms.

If the supply of armaments was a state monopoly, such difficulties would not arise.

NO . . . . By Capt. V. A. Cazalet, M. P.

gas. It might also be advisable in the case of certain highly technical instruments, which industries in the ordinary course of their business would not or could not make, to deal with them in some special way. All firms or agencies which actually make or sell a complete article, i. e., machine guns, bombs, etc., should have some special Government connection. As regards exports, the license system should be tightened up and carefully supervised.

There arises in connection with this question the almost insuperable problem of what constitutes the manufacture of arms. When is sheet iron to be considered "armament" and when is it purely an industrial product for some useful and constructive purpose? When are airplane parts to be considered armaments if they can equally well be used for civil as for military purposes?

* * *

The more you investigate the question the more necessary it would seem that, if the Government is to control all arms manufacture, nationalization of all the heavy industries in the country would become involved, and a good many others besides. The Government would then become the greatest employer of industrial labor, and I cannot imagine anything being a greater incentive to labor disputes and stoppages.

This is no place to go into the pros and cons of state control, but those who are opposed to nationalization cannot see how its many disadvantages would be less prevalent in the matter of arms than in any other state-controlled business.

The manufacture of arms is not a static affair. Every year—indeed, every month and week—some new invention comes to the fore. Is the Government to purchase every new invention on the chance that it may be a good one? At present private enterprise takes the risk or gamble, and the Government, in purchasing its armaments, gets the benefit of only having to take what has been definitely proved successful.

No one would question that Government employees are as patriotic as any other section of the community, but it is doubtful whether the incentive to produce new and more efficient armaments would be as great in a Government workshop as in a private enterprise.

* * *

Industries, even if they are controlled by the Government, must be run on an economic basis, unless the taxpayer is to foot an unlimited bill. If this is accepted, then the Government would be entering into competition with all the other industries in the country. How would the Government deal with its surplus products? Would it sell them in competition with privately owned firms? Would it sell them abroad? If not, then orders would go to other countries. If it did sell abroad, it would encourage on a governmental basis the traffic in arms. In either case, its position, to my mind, becomes impossible.

As regards the question of profits, it is true that a certain proportion now goes into the pockets of private individuals, but the Government takes a very large percentage. For the sake of the small amount which private shareholders now receive, and which is only an infinitesimal proportion of the whole sum involved in turnover, plant, wages, etc., it does not seem to me that it would be worth upsetting the entire economic system of this country.

The more the question is probed, the more difficult it seems to be to isolate those industries which produce armaments from those which are outside the purview of this article. The only efficient way in which the Government could control all armaments would, I think, be to take over all industries. That is, of course, what many Socialists want. It is not surprising, therefore, to find them strong advocates of the abolition of private arms manufacture.

* * *

During the last few years there have been so-called scandals about arms manufacture and the influence of certain steel and iron interests in shaping Government policy. Without far greater knowledge of each particular circumstance it is difficult to pass judgment in this matter. Perhaps in certain countries these scandals have foundations, but I cannot believe that in a country where such things take place any change of control of production will have much effect.

Unless there is a strong public opinion on the subject, regulations are of little use. What is certain is that in those countries where there is either no private enterprise, e. g., Russia, or Germany and Italy, where private enterprise is almost entirely controlled by the Government, there has in recent years been no inclination to reduce armaments. This may be due to other causes, but I think it shows that Government control is by no means synonymous with disarmament.

As far as England is concerned, I am convinced that the armaments interests have had no influence whatever in directing Government policy, and that to change the present system would cause incalculable confusion throughout the whole realm of industry. Nor would the result be cheaper, more efficient or fewer armaments, but rather the creation of a permanent vested interest in arms manufacture at vast expense to the taxpayers of the country, and perhaps at very considerable cost in the efficacy of the weapons and materials produced.

THE MUNITIONS MAKERS' DELIGHT — Wide World Photo

These 800 Armed Planes, in Mass Formation at Ferrara, Represent Only a Fraction of Italy's 3700 Fighting Planes, and Every Nation Is in the Race for Air Supremacy, to the Great Enrichment of the Armament Manufacturers and the Despair of Taxpayers

Farewell to Naval Limitation

The Washington Treaty of 1922 Expires December 31 and, Although It Brought Gains, the Nations Now Are Toeing the Mark, Ready to Start a Race for Supremacy in Sea Power

By Joseph C. Harsch

A 15-YEAR PERIOD of naval arms limitation comes to a rather dismal end this week in what appears, on the surface at least, to be a complete collapse of all the painstaking and hopeful efforts toward naval disarmament of the immediate postwar period.

A few scraps of consolation may be found in the new naval treaty which comes into effect on Jan. 1; in the taxpayer savings which have been made during the period of naval tranquillity; and in improved relations between Britain and the United States which have resulted.

But it is impossible to ignore the disappointing central fact that the great naval limitations structure built up out of the Washington treaty of 1922 and the London treaty of 1930 has been swept into oblivion in the world race for rearmament.

* * *

The most important date under these treaties is Dec. 31 of this year. The three leading naval powers—Britain, Japan and the United States—agreed that on that day their navies should not exceed certain specified limits. The whole structure was built to reach a climax of fulfillment on that day. But it will never be reached. In a last moment rush for escape from its scrapping requirements the prescribed limits have been thrown aside. Britain is adding 40,000 tons to its destroyer limit and keeping all its surplus cruisers. Japan keeps all its extra destroyers, submarines and cruisers which should have been scrapped. The United States has no extra cruisers to save and its surplus destroyers and submarines are admittedly scarcely worth saving, but as many as possible have been reserved in a "keeping up with the Joneses" spirit.

In place of the old treaties a new one will come into force on Jan. 1 or as soon thereafter as Britain, France and Italy have ratified—if they do. To date, only the United States has ratified. The new treaty is worth something. In a period of peace and a genuine desire for arms reduction it might mean much more. But in times such as the present when rearming is the watchword of almost every civilized nation—the United States and Britain energetically concurring — its value lies almost solely in that it tends to keep in existence a minimum of machinery for consultation among the naval powers and in the meantime attempts to regularize and channel new naval construction.

So complete is the collapse of the old treaties and of the spirit of naval limitation that any attempt to assess the blame is largely academic. It is perhaps significant, however, that the initiation of the new naval race came from nations classified as the "have-nots" which experienced a surge of military nationalism during the last five years. For them naval rearmament was part of the general rearming incident to a demand for renewed recognition as great nations.

* * *

The one single incident which more than any other started the race was the launching of Germany's famous 10,000-ton pocket battleship Deutschland in 1931. France immediately countered by building the Strasbourg and Dunkerque, each of 26,500 tons. Italy followed by announcing two 35,000-ton battleships, the Vittorio Veneto and the Littorio, now under construction, and France countered again by announcing two 35,000-tonners. Meanwhile Germany built two more pocket battleships and has recently announced two full-sized fighting units of the 35,000 class, to which France says it will add three more for a total of five.

This revival of heavy ship building, a type of naval construction which some experts had begun to consider obsolete, destroyed what hopes there had been of restricting future naval construction to smaller types. Britain, the United States and Japan had been bound by a battleship holiday not to build more such ships until after Dec. 31 of this year. They observed this restriction, but Parliament has already appropriated funds for beginning two capital ships as soon as the holiday has expired and they will be laid down in British yards early next year. The American Congress has acted likewise, and the United States, which has not completed a big battleship since 1923, will soon have two under way, with a probable third to be commenced the following year.

Meanwhile limitation in the smaller categories was wrecked by intensive Italian cruiser and destroyer construction, beginning about five years ago, out of which emerged ships of both types eclipsing in speed and power anything in the fleets of other nations. France hurriedly sought to meet these with still faster destroyers and cruisers.

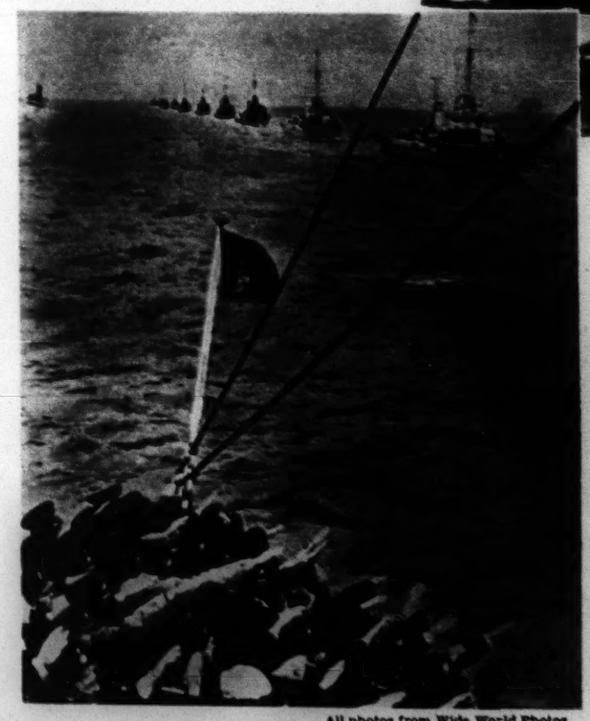
* * *

By 1935 this revival of the continental navies began seriously to alarm Britain. For a decade after the World War they had been of no real significance. Then suddenly Britain realized that her huge but ageing fleet was being eclipsed by three smaller but far more modern and efficient continental navies. Hastily the Admiralty launched a building program to fill up whatever gap remained between treaty limits and completed construction, and to plan a far more extensive program to begin on Jan. 1.

British construction is now well under way. Last December she was third, behind France and far behind the United States. She is now a close second to the United States and soon after the first of the year will have moved well into first place. The United States got under way earlier due to the much larger gap between existing tonnage and treaty limit, and has for the last three years been building faster than any other nation in the world to make up for lost time previous to the arrival of the naval enthusiast, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the White House.

BRITAIN: THE HOME FLEET MANEUVERS
H. M. S. Encounter Is Here Framed Between the Guns of H. M. S. Rodney Out on the North Sea

UNITED STATES: DESTROYER FORMATION
A Smoke Screen Has Been Laid Down in the Wake of the Fast Ships as They Maneuver Off San Pedro, Calif.



All photos from Wide World Photos

GERMANY: HITLER REVIEWS THE FLEET
The Ships of War Pass Before the Chancellor at Kiel as Part of a Ceremony in Honor of the Navy

Japan has not yet started building heavily since a steady program during the treaty years kept its fleet constantly on the edge of the treaty limit. At present the Far Eastern Empire has only 93,907 tons on the ways as compared to 288,215 for the United States and 256,781 tons for Britain. However, dispatches from Tokyo indicate that Japan is prepared to build whatever may be necessary to maintain dominance in Far Eastern waters against any naval force which might theoretically be sent against it.

This is a relatively easy and inexpensive problem, however, since present conditions in Europe effectually preclude the possibility of any significant naval force from that area of the world moving to the Far East to the detriment of Japanese policies.

Only the American navy is sufficiently free from Europe's troubles to rank as a possible threat to Japan. And against such a threat Japan has powerful natural defenses. An attack via the Philippine islands is considered out of the question in naval circles due to the thick screen of mandated islands which lies across American lines of communication to the Philippines, while an attack from the Hawaiian islands would have to traverse 3800 miles of open ocean and maintain a source of supply over the same distance. The third choice, an attack from the only potential naval base in the Aleutians at Unalaska, would also have to traverse 2600 miles of ocean. And it is questionable whether weather conditions in the Aleutians make a naval base there practicable.

Naval experts estimate that an American force double the size of the Japanese would be strategically inferior in Japanese waters. Further, relatively cheap destroyers, submarines and aircraft would prove powerful weapons against a fleet operating at such a distance from home bases. Japan does not need to build $50,000,000 battleships to defend itself against such ships. It is not therefore expected to enter significantly into the naval race for some time to come.

While it was the rush of continental European building which precipitated the new naval race, it was Japan which actually brought the old naval treaties with their famous 5-5-3 ratio to an end. No time limit was fixed in the

(Continued on page 14)

Can Craftsmanship Survive?

The Machine Age Has Brought So Much Standardization of Production That Some Believe the Artisan Can No Longer Exist, but There Still Is Something to Be Said for Handwork

By Walter Regas

Courtesy of Svenska, Stockholm

DEFT WORKMEN

No Machine Has Been Able to Equal the Skill of the Fingers. They Fashion a Water Jug, as at the Left, in an Inimitable Manner, While the Artisan at the Orrefors Glassworks (Directly Above) Is at Work on a Decorative Bowl That Is Beyond Mass Production

Courtesy of Kunstgewerbeschule, Offenbach-on-Main; and (right) Königbauer, Munich

BEAUTY BY HAND

The Hand-Wrought Silver Water Pitcher (Above) Reveals the Marks of the Craftsman's Hammer. The Old Kick-Wheel, Shown in Use (Right), Has Been in the Potter's Family More Than 200 Years

ALTHOUGH IT IS BARELY a century since the appearance of the machine in our midst, the rapid strides achieved by mechanical production during that time have brought about a revolution in our lives, needs, and in our aesthetic appreciation of what surrounds us.

Until the advent of the mechanical and scientific era, the art of living remained happily free of complications. Although men's wants were not always as simple as history would have us believe, the methods of supplying them generally were dependent on the ability of the craftsman and the dexterity of his two hands. With the machine came inevitable standardization, and although this does not necessarily imply a lowering of quality, with the altered demands of the consuming public, it has raised a point vital to the existence of the artisan: *Can craftsmanship survive?*

* * *

In attempting to answer this question there are various factors which it would be well to consider, among which are the machine and its efficiency; the financial possibilities offered by craftsmanship to the craftsman; and the finer point of whether man can become so enslaved by mechanization as to resist an innate urge to give expression to his creative powers, merely because it offers, perhaps, fewer chances of lucrative remuneration than the manipulation of so many levers.

Judging by the large attendance at the thousands of art and handicraft schools in Europe and America, there seems to be no lack of contemporary desire to find an outlet in artistic expression of some sort or other. I doubt if, even at the height of the Renaissance, there were so many persons engaged in turning themselves into prospective artists and craftsmen. The fact that many are likely to be disillusioned before they embark on their respective careers, cannot be other than a foregone conclusion. But those who remain will find themselves engaged in a battle for their existence.

Formerly, the product of the machine was but clumsy imitation of handwork, often overburdened with scrolls, twirligigs and floral motives, which, if they did not entirely hide, at least contributed nothing to the object's functional purpose. But the process of evolution has resulted in the production of objects which harmonize with the picture of our daily lives, and, in their turn, these may be said to influence widely the trend in craftsmanship.

Thus it is that the gulf separating the mechanical form and the form of the handmade object has been narrowed. This jeopardizes still more the craftsman's chances; for, to an undiscerning public, there is practically no difference between a vase made at one of the leading factories and one thrown on the individual potter's wheel. This same indifference on the part of the consumer may be said to apply to the spheres of textiles, glass and metal work due to an ever-increasing mass production which resulted in the almost total elimination of craftsmanship, as well as in the creation of a new standard of beauty which depends for effect on form in relation to function.

The fact that the machine did not fail in all that was predicted of it, and that its precision and capacity have rendered possible the manufacture of articles which need not offend good taste, as long as no attempt is made to adapt aesthetic standards of handicraft to mechanical production, must also be taken into account; and, of course, is a point in its favor. However, it does not prevent the raising of the vital question, the answer to which we want to discover: Are people likely to be permanently satisfied surrounded on all sides by stereotyped forms and the standardization of all details, now and in the future? I think not.

Already there are strong indications to the contrary; and in some of the leading countries of Europe, as well as in the United States, a definite feeling is growing up against the ultra-mechanization of the age. This is apparent in a hundred different ways. It is indeed significant that men are turning once more to bucolic pursuits for relaxation, and just as an instinctive back-to-nature reaction is taking place, so is there a strong revival of, and interest in, handicrafts of all kinds. And it is good to hear that appreciation of, and the demand for, handmade objects, whether pottery, glass, metal or handwoven fabrics, is increasing, not declining.

The craftsman of today has far greater opportunities open to him than had his brethren of a century or two ago. New methods and new techniques are available, and he can call upon a wealth of beautiful glazes, oxides and colors, as well as the latest scientific innovations, to assist him in his craft. Again, transport facilities permit of easy export; modern methods of communication render the interchange of ideas incomparably greater; and, equally important, exhibitions of all kinds are frequently arranged in every country.

There is no denying the subtle appeal of handmade pottery with the marks of the craftsman's fingers on its surface, the richness of the glaze and the whole which reveals the creative inspiration of the maker. Whether it is a jar of the Sung Dynasty, a medieval English earthenware pitcher, or an early nineteenth-century bowl made by a Pennsylvania potter, they all possess indescribable qualities and charm, absent in the machine-produced object.

It is of interest to note that before the end of the eighteenth century America had many potteries where stoneware was made. Later, during the first decade of the nineteenth century, a version of Wedgwood's Queensware was produced and known under the same name. Potteries which won reputations for themselves were at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Bennington, Vermont, and Lyndeboro, New Hampshire.

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If we consult old reference books on the subject of handicrafts in the United States, we find that most crafts flourished in those early days and provided the settlers with ornaments and simple luxuries, as well as the necessities of life. Among the workers of metal was Paul Revere, patriot, whose craftsmanship is representative, not only of the highest standard of his time, but also of the present day. Handwoven fabrics were also extensively produced in the country, and almost every family counted among its members at least one expert weaver.

Today, with all its proficiency, the mechanical loom possesses certain limitations, which become evident when it is a question of weaving short lengths of intricate designs, as it involves the employment of costly Jacquard cards. Moreover, it is frequently ill-adapted to the introduction of some of the modern materials such as narrow leather strips, delicate cellophane and raffia, the use of which offers a wide scope in the obtaining of original effects so much in demand. The realization of these and similar possibilities is an added asset to the craftsman, and one which he can turn to his advantage.

In glass, the craftsman possesses a substance of such ductility that the mere working is a pure delight. Here again mechanical methods of production have robbed it of many of its chief attractions, and almost caused one to forget the subtle effects obtainable through that "casualness of form" which Ruskin has told us is not the least of its charms. In the finer points of engraving and cutting, the craftsman has the advantage over the machine, inasmuch as he alone can impart the mark of individuality which rests like a seal on his achievements.

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However, we must not overlook a vital factor closely related with the aims and ultimate end of handicraft which can be summed up in the one word, "education." Up to the present, the fallacy has been that endeavors were made to train every infant and later, adolescent, as potential artist, craftsman or designer; rather should efforts be concentrated on developing, through education, of an appreciation of aesthetic values.

The power of appreciation lies within the capacity of all normal individuals, but it will never be cultivated on anything like a satisfactory basis by the forcing of brush or tools into unwilling hands or coercion of unwilling minds. How preferable and much more profitable it is to be able to perceive the beauty of an object rather than to try to imitate it. Those persons artistically endowed by nature will find, automatically, their particular bent and level; and they will have a far greater chance of success if in their youth they have acquired the rudiments of judgment and an appreciation of standard and form.

Woman's Place Is—Where?

Ida Tarbell, Who Has Been a Leader in Several Fields of Feminine Activity, Believes That, for All the Gains Made in Equality and Opportunity, the Future Holds Greater Promise

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

"IT IS INEVITABLE that woman should have a place in public life. It is inevitable that she must fill more and more public positions. If she is the best person for the job, I believe she should hold the job. When we get a woman better qualified than a man for the job of President, we'll get a woman President."

Miss Ida Tarbell's gray eyes sparkled a little humorously, I thought, as she made this remark. She has been in the limelight now for nearly half a century. Her record as biographer, lecturer, historian, editor, economist, and a leading American woman journalist, places her in position to know what she is talking about. I don't believe, however, she was deeply concerned at the moment about the United States having a woman President.

I called on Miss Tarbell one rainy, windy afternoon in New York, congratulating myself that on such a day I should find her staying indoors, and glad, even in her active life, to be there. I was not reckoning, however, on Miss Tarbell.

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As I arrived, she was blown into the doorway of the dignified brownstone house in East Nineteenth street just after me—a tall, spare figure in a light brown tweed coat and rubbers.

Affairs involving weighty decisions had called her into conference, and she had not hesitated to venture into the storm. As she lightly climbed the broad stairway ahead of me, I realized how many times since I had known her I had seen her quietly put herself aside and lend the support of her pen and herself where she sensed a need.

While she removed her wraps I observed her study. It was a room with a single-mindedness about it that was striking, a single-mindedness which resolved itself into one purpose—work. There was that about it which, with its disregard of everything that a lady decorator holds dear, gave it the feel of a man's office. Not one of those smart, smooth offices where a broad, flat-topped desk glares glassily, forever swept clear of any evidences of struggle, but a lived-in, comfortable office where papers could stay about.

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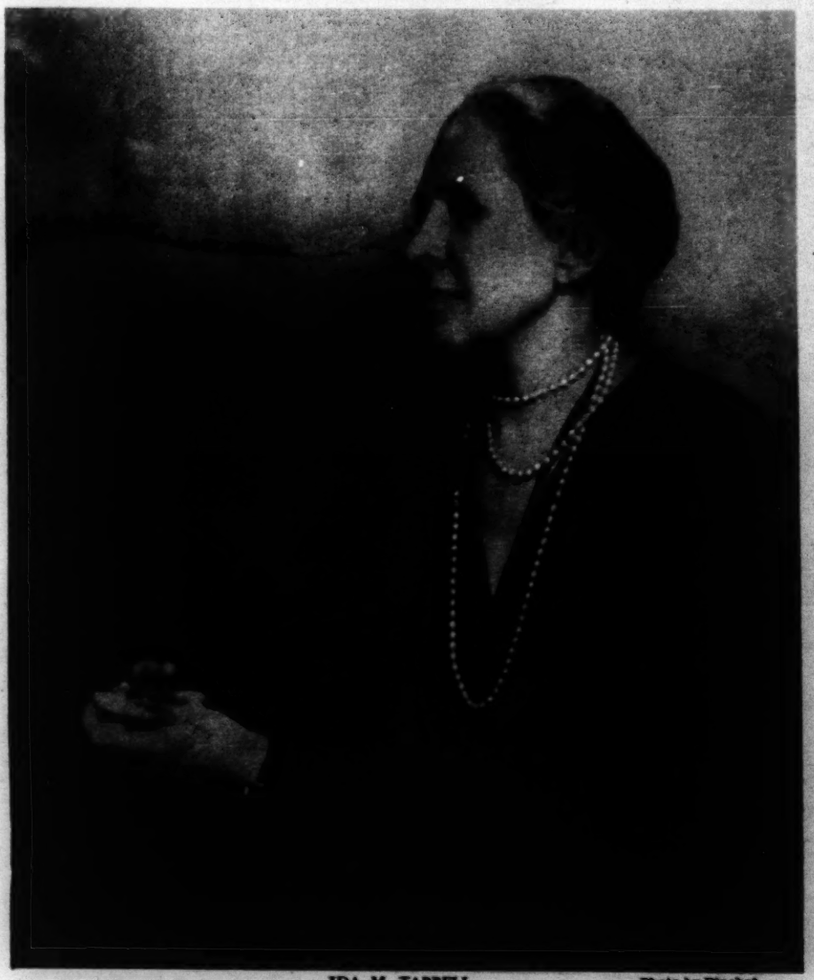
I could hardly see her desk, all but hidden beneath things done and about to be done. It stood between two generous north windows, flanked by a dictaphone and a row of metal files on one side and her secretary's table on the other.

Places where great books and human documents have been written seem always to catch and hold some afterglow of the characters who have been evoked there. In Sir Walter Scott's time-mellowed study at Abbotsford, with its knee-hole desk and leather chair, the romantic knights and ladies of the Waverly novels rise eerily and easily to mind. Sit under the banyan trees before the lichen-covered stone table in the half-forgotten garden in Macao, where Camoens penned his great Portuguese epic, "Os Lusiadas," and a host of swarthy adventurers troop gloriously down the avenues of thought. Rub your hand across the red-baize top of Dickens's prim Victorian writing tabel at Gad's Hill, and Pickwick, Fagan, Little Nell and all the rest of them come alive.

Stand beside Miss Tarbell's desk, and one tall figure eclipses all the rest. Abraham Lincoln. He looks at you appealingly, humorously, hauntingly, from every wall. There is George Gray Barnard's Lincoln, with its markedly large feet and rugged head. Portraits of Lincoln in his solemn best; a gangling youth, when he was beset with the tragedy of the Civil War. Books crowd the shelves on three sides of the room—many of them books about Lincoln—his mother, Ann Rutledge, Mary Lincoln and Tad. It is plain that Abraham Lincoln takes up a lot of room, sprawling himself about Miss Tarbell's study, but she doesn't seem to mind.



IDA M. TARBELL Photo by Pinchot
A Leader Among American Women

When I asked Miss Tarbell how she came to choose Lincoln as the subject for so many of her books, she laughed.

"Why, Lincoln was thrust upon me. I didn't choose him," she said. "Forty years ago I was asked to secure and edit a series of reminiscences of Lincoln from men who had known him, and got so many odds and ends that were new that I became interested. My editor said to take what I liked and make a 'life.' I didn't choose Lincoln, but Lincoln got such a hold on me that he became my favorite theme."

We were getting away from woman's place in the sun. Sitting there, in the graceful, oval-backed, Victorian armchair, the only really feminine thing in the room, Miss Tarbell came back to the subject with the quiet alacrity most women would to their knitting, and the conversational needles flew. The woman pattern was an old one to her.

"Women," I queried, "are they gaining or losing around the world today?" Her eyes kindled, and of a sudden her face brightened.

* * *

"Well," she replied, "I think, take the world as a whole, woman's sense of responsibility about social and political conditions is certainly greater than before. That, I should say, is a gain." She weighed the pros and cons, her slim hands moving with a sure, quick rhythm up and down the ribbon of her glasses.

"As women's field has broadened, they have broadened with it. They have gone along with men in adapting themselves to the world's changing point of view, and it's a gain if, in exercising it, they don't neglect their fundamental responsibilities.

"Their fundamental responsibility is their own home, and you don't get any kind of society," she continued with vehemence, "without a sound home. In so far as broad interests make women lose a sense of fundamental responsibility, I think they lose and society loses."

Reckoning woman's advance, she said: "She has gained a sense of responsibility and there isn't any doubt but that she has intelligently and persistently tried to prepare herself for this responsibility. You see women manifesting interest in international questions, in travel, and showing a determination to visit Geneva."

* * *

Miss Tarbell paused, a humorous expression on her face. Perhaps she was thinking of that eventful time in her life when, with $150 in her pocket, she landed in Paris. Meadsville, Pennsylvania, must have seemed far away and a little narrow, viewed from the exhilarating height of five flights of stairs in the Latin Quarter. Those were days when her horizon broadened with speed—when she got up at 6 in the morning and arrived at the Bibliotheque Nationale before it was open so she would lose no precious time from the gleaning and copying of copious notes for her biography of Madame Roland. Student days at the Sorbonne and the College de France had her rubbing shoulders with a still wider world.

"Women have gone along with men in the international movement, but I don't consider that to be their most important work. The way women manage home and family, and their part in the community, is most important. Their interest in international problems makes for larger things, a broader view. Stressing home and the community, you don't see the world outside, but home and the community will have to be brought into proper relationship with the international scene as time goes on. And in the internationalization of the world, women are playing a big part."

Miss Tarbell feels that many women are being held back and endangering their progress by their preoccupation with themselves as much as anything, that they "are indifferent to real values, think more of beauty parlors and cosmetics than of a library for the advancement of themselves and their sisters. They want to escape responsibility of the family and the keeping of the home; seek their food in cans, their pleasure at the movies."

Miss Tarbell looked a little rueful. "Perhaps I am a little hard on them. Taken all in all, women have been forced out of the home, where they used to make their economic contribution. Once they literally ran factories in their homes. But the changing industrial life has driven them out of that. These women have gone out of the home largely because of man's inventions. There is a danger from a percentage of women; I am not prepared to say how large a percentage. There is danger that they will not assume their social and economic responsibilities."

* * *

Soberly she weighed her next words. I wondered what it was that drove her thoughts so deep.

"I think a great danger that besets many women lies in their neglect to hold themselves up rigidly to standards of conduct. You rather expect women to accept the responsibility of holding men up to some kind of social standards. Yet we have women of all ranks who pull men down. The frivolous, irresponsible, indulgent women of whom we complained in the past is still here in a different guise. She has not changed, except superficially.

"But there has been an immense opportunity for change. By general consent, woman has as large a liberty as she wants. In my time it was not considered the proper thing for girls in my circle to go to college." (Miss Tarbell was the only girl in the freshman class at Allegheny college in 1880.) "We were encumbered by clothing. On the whole, we have made gains along this line. Sometimes I'm inclined to think we've gone to the other extreme. But, on the whole, we have made an immense advance in the kind of clothes we wear, and we take better care of ourselves.

"Fortunately for us, the responsible, serious-minded woman is here now, as she always has been, and what she does is more conspicuous now than ever before. In other times she filled her position in the social community and nothing was ever said about it. Now everything she does is published!

"We have a new group in the United States—women in politics. I don't know how valuable the woman is there. So far, she has largely duplicated man's activities. When we see her natural talents functioning more freely—her intuition, adaptability and individuality—we can appraise her.

* * *

"There is no question she is interested in the world's greatest problem—the substitute for war. That is her chief interest—*no more war*. She is willing to talk about it, but not always willing to do what will bring it about. She is inclined to think she can do it by petitions, organizations, machinery, you know, but"—and I think Miss Tarbell frowned—"there are plenty of men who think the same thing."

We must have a higher idea of marriage, Miss Tarbell remarked. "The failure to recognize that on woman depends the dignity, dependability, beauty and continuity of the home, whether there are children or not, is one of the things most dangerous to woman's position. Her greatest development will come with the recognition of these relations, not only by married women but by unmarried women as well. They all have the same high standard to uphold."

Danzig Faces a New Era

Occupying a Key Position in Eastern Europe, Its Status Might Be Clarified, Some Believe, as Polish-German Relations Were Clarified in 1933, So Solving a Knotty International Problem

By M. B. Winch

IN THE SHADOW OF THE TOWN HALL — Dorien Leigh
The Building Looms at the Right-Background in This, the Center of Danzig

SINCE THE END of June, when Herr Arthur Greiser, in a forthright speech at Geneva, repudiated the power of the League of Nations in Danzig, events in the Free City have been moving fast. More has happened in these intervening months than in all the years since the Versailles Treaty. Internally, the National Socialist Government is proceeding rapidly toward the creation of a totalitarian state, while Mr. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, acting under the League mandate, is negotiating the basis of a new general settlement directly with Herr Adolf Hitler.

The possibility of definite changes in Danzig is important, for a better era may be in the offing not only for the Free City but for all eastern Europe. Improved conditions in Danzig would lead to better relations between Germany and Poland.

Danzig's chief complaint today is the same as that which she has put forward for eighteen years—she is a German city arbitrarily cut off from the Reich, like the Saar and Memel, and her connection with Poland is irksome and unprofitable.

* * *

Danzig, it will be recalled, was a bone of contention at Versailles between Germany and the newly reborn Poland. The Poles wanted the town for politico-economic reasons, basing their claim on President Wilson's promise of "free access to the sea," which was translated as including possession not only of a seaboard but a harbor. But, according to the Wilhelmstrasse's figures, 95 per cent of the inhabitants are German.

After bitter controversy, a compromise was reached based on historical precedent. Danzig, in olden days a member of the Hanseatic League, became an independent state in which Poland was given certain rights for the protection of her economic interests. The Constitution and Danish-Polish relations were placed under the supervision of a High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations, with appeal to the League itself.

The Free City, which before the World War had been one of Germany's many ports on the Baltic, suddenly became the sole maritime outlet for the trade of more than 30,000,000 people. A rich prospect was in view. But from the first, things went badly. Danzigers and Poles could not work together. Then in 1922, after the holding up in Danzig of arms destined for the Polish troops, who were fighting a life-and-death struggle with the Bolsheviks, the Poles decided to build a port on their own territory. At Gdynia a harbor was constructed which soon rivaled and has now outstripped Danzig itself.

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From the day when the first ship entered the new harbor at Gdynia, the Danzigers settled down to await the return to the Reich with the embittered feeling that even the *raison d'être* for their status had been destroyed. Every year, whether the Government were of the Right or the Left, there were quarrels on German fête days between Danzigers and Poles.

With the increased political activity of the National Socialists since June, certain changes have come about. For the moment, at any rate, attention in Danzig is focused not so much on disagreement with Poland as on disagreement between the various sections of the Danzig population.

The National Socialists hold 42 out of the 72 seats in the Chamber. Although they failed to obtain a two-thirds majority in the 1933 elections, and through this the power to change the constitution, a period of *Gleichschaltung* has set in. While Danzig's international position is now being adjusted over her head, internal affairs are still directed from the Reich. This is effected through the intervention of Herr Albert Forster, the Gauleiter, a miniature dictator responsible for the overthrow of Dr. Hermann Rauschning (the student of music and farming who was the first National Socialist President), and who wielded a marked and widely acknowledged influence over Herr Greiser. The dissolution of the Social Democrat party in October was only a small part of the program.

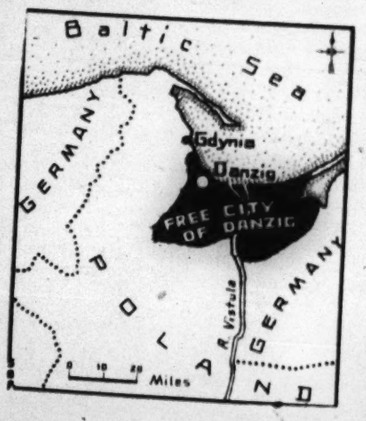
All the well-known moves that have been taken in Berlin have been copied in Danzig. The Reich influence, in fact, is paramount. The magnificent Marienkirche has been restored with German money. Danzigers are "allowed" to join the German Army, and now that currency shortage prevents the secret granting of subsidies to Danzig, the workers are taken off to Bavaria, Holstein, and other parts and settled on the land. It is significant, too, of Berlin's attitude and ultimate aspiration that the number of local Storm Troop battalions follows that of the troop in West Prussia and precedes that of East Prussia in accordance with the geographical outline of pre-war Germany.

* * *

The National Socialist party is a new one, and in Danzig all the leading members are under forty years of age, many of them, including the editor of the official *Danziger Vorposten*, well under thirty. They are not bound by old shibboleths. The agreement which was negotiated with Poland in 1933 has worked well, and only one dispute has since been sent to the League Council. They declare that if left to their own devices, they could arrange all Danzig's affairs on an equally peaceful basis. At the same time, one must now record a more friendly feeling on the Polish side and the satisfactory working of the "gentlemen's agreement" for the equal division of trade between Danzig and Gdynia. The Polish Government has no control over the route taken by imports, which for a number of reasons bring more pecuniary benefit to Danzig than exports, but it has applied its influence with success to the exporters.

The National Socialists' ultimate objective, although they declare that "Zuruck zum Reich," which figures on the top of their paper, expressed no more than a desire for acquisition of the spirit of modern Germany, is undoubtedly for a return to Germany of both Danzig and the Polish Corridor. But leaving this aside as something which could be attained only as a result of a European conflagration, their immediate demands are threefold.

The first demand is for the abolition of the post of High Commissioner and for a free hand within the Free City itself. The second demand, which is now being formulated tentatively to foreign journalists by officials of the Danzig Foreign Department, is for the abolition of Poland's three rights in the harbor: her control of the railways, her joint control of the Harbor Board, and the maintenance of an independent post office.



These rights, it is declared in some quarters, are intolerable. The final demand is for a free hand in all dealings with Poland. For the German Danzigers, a practical people with an extremely high material standard and a great devotion to this standard, any subjection to control by the Poles, who are one of the most materially backward people in Europe and are possessed of characteristics inevitably alien to a practical person, is likely to be uncongenial.

But the Polish Government always has been, and is believed still to be, intransigeant as far as its rights are concerned. To surrender them would mean that Danzig would become German and as a result be transformed immediately into an armed camp. The menace to Gdynia and Poland's access to the sea might not be materially increased—for it is hardly credible that the Corridor could be held long in wartime—but it would be a first step in the path of a moral cession which Poland, in view of her past history, can afford less than most countries.

Sections of the European press have mooted the possibility of a plebiscite, with the alternatives of union with East Prussia, union with Poland or maintenance of the *status quo*. In this case the vote would be heavily in favor of the first alternative. Opposition leaders admit that all members of the Center party and many of the Socialists would vote for reunion with Germany even though it be National Socialist. But the result would be disastrous for Danzig economically. No orders that the German Government might give to the shipyards could compensate for the inevitable transference of all the Polish trade to Gdynia, while the trade accruing from East Prussia would be negligible.

The discussions between the two statesmen will certainly be on no such wide basis. It is generally felt in Danzig and in well-informed circles in Warsaw that there will be a recognition of the National Socialists' right to deal with the German opposition as they like in return for a confirmation and strengthening of Poland's rights in the harbor. The Constitution is, many feel, an internal question and should not interest Poland or the world until it is incompatible with the Polish rights.

Members of the Center and the German Nationalist party declare that they fear a dissolution of their parties in the near future, while Social Democrats state that a movement is on foot to attract two of the three German Nationalists and a number of members of the Center party into the National Socialist camp. Should the second possibility eventuate, the National Socialists would have sufficient votes to alter the Constitution and create a one-party state by legal methods.

How the Polish rights would be protected is not yet clear, for the post of High Commissioner, it is generally felt, will not be continued in its present form. A High Commissioner could be effective, in fact, only so long as the League, backed by an unbroken front of allied powers, maintained its prestige.

If a compromise solution should be reached on these lines, the National Socialists, having a clean sheet, would be in a position to work well with Poland. And if once political relations could be on a happier basis, there is reason to suppose that Danzig's import trade would improve. Returning prosperity, coupled with the streak of realism which runs through National Socialism, might bring the National Socialists to believe that the political independence which Danzig at present enjoys would best serve her needs.

Could this position be attained, Danzig would serve as a bridge between Poland and Germany. The Poles would come to understand the Germans as a whole through the Germans living in Danzig. Moreover, could the Danzigers and Poles live happily side by side, a magnificent demonstration would be given to Europe that the unpleasant and dangerous sides of racial and nationalist sentiment can well be overcome.

LEISURE—AN AID TO SECURITY

By Raymond Cardwell

HUMAN experience may, upon analysis, be seen to be largely the efforts of mankind to bring to fruition their manifold longings and desires for things higher and better than those already possessed. Reduced to individual activity, hundreds of millions of people are seen to be active in the endeavor to bring about circumstances and conditions which they as individuals consider necessary to their individual well-being and contentment.

An individual may have, and usually does have, yearnings for many different things, and some of these yearnings, at least, will be peculiar to himself. Different things attract different people. A person here will reach out for a particular something, and another there will reach for something else. Also, it frequently happens that one will switch from a desire for one thing to an eagerness for something quite different. What formerly attracted him now loses its attraction and another goal is set up in its stead.

There are, however, certain objectives which have attraction permanent in nature, and common to all; objectives which people everywhere join in a desire to attain.

One such objective, the longing for which has unceasingly occupied place in the hearts of the populace, is that of security. All people in all times have had a deep, uninterrupted desire for economic and social security. They have striven for it in many ways—from common sense working for it, to the fighting of wars.

* * *

Perhaps, because of the recent depression, this longing has become more than moderately articulate. Today, massed cries for security are heard. Against old age, against unemployment, against eventualities of many kinds, security is being demanded. It is urged that steps be taken providing means to the end that no one need contemplate the future with fear and trembling, but that all may with equal confidence and assurance rest in the knowledge that time and vicissitude can no longer form ambush from which want and privation can spring and attack.

In compliance with these demands, legislation is planned and laws are enacted providing for the establishment of funds and regulations which in turn are intended to afford economic security.

Today, however, as perhaps never before, there is at hand for each person a larger opportunity of becoming a law unto himself as regards security. This opportunity is found in the increased hours of leisure at his disposal.

Mechanical progress together with labor reform influences has so reduced the average working day until now eight hours have been generally agreed upon as constituting the work day. In some trades and industries workers are devoting still less time to their daily occupations. Also, the five-day week is observed in numerous fields.

* * *

Coincident with these modifications in man's world have come corresponding alterations into woman's sphere. Invention has brought into the home many devices and accessories dedicated to shortening the time spent in the performance of her tasks.

Faced with spare time, one naturally questions within himself as to how he shall use it, and in a large measure, each is free to answer the question for himself.

To be sure, each will choose the course he deems most essential to his happiness and it is on this point that care should be taken to let wisdom guide. While positive, intelligent, progressive forces have been active, negative, unintelligent, subversive influences, too, have been astir, and too often leisure is given up to practices which cannot possibly offer any real happiness because, for one thing, such practices can never give a sense of security. To be happy is to be at peace, and in peace there is no place for any feeling of insecurity. Happiness, security, peace, all combine as one and leisure gives opportunity for their attainment.

Broadly speaking, security, in the minds of most people, depends to great extent upon one's being successful in his work or business. In this light, intelligent use of leisure is of utmost importance. The way one spends his leisure is often the very key to his success or failure. No successful man or woman has ever been heard to say they became so by giving their time to aimless, unproductive pursuits or idleness. A glance into the lives of those who have succeeded shows them to have recognized the true value of each moment.

Benjamin Franklin, noted for his prudence, sagacity and success, said: "Trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease." Also: "Diligence is the mother of good luck."

Calvin Coolidge, a Vermont farm boy who rose to the Presidency of the United States, told how he, while holding one job, always studied for the next one higher up. He said further that when he had prepared himself and was ready for the job, invariably the job came.

* * *

Leisure, correctly interpreted, means opportunity for edification. It does not mean idleness. Franklin said: "A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things." Leisure can become for each one times for preparedness—hours and minutes turned into stepping-stones to broader and higher accomplishments. Jesus' parable of the ten virgins, while primarily important in its spiritual significance, may also be studied profitably with a view to its application to more mundane affairs. This parable pointedly reveals the reward for preparedness as opposed to that for unpreparedness.

People have always desired more leisure—more time in which to do as they pleased. They have now, by means of modern working methods and customs, inherited the object of that desire. It is very possible in the course of future events that we shall have still more of it.

Economic security certainly is an "honest achievement" and just as certainly is it possible to anyone who devotes thought to it. Employed in this manner, leisure truly becomes an aid to security.

What Goes Up, Comes Down Laug

Winter Sports Addicts, Especially Britons, Have Made the Alpine Slopes Famous, but Now the
Washington, and Idaho, Are Being Discovered by Both Experts and Dubs as Grand Pl

Courtesy "Ski Tracks," published by William Morrow & Co. Photo by K. Meuser

GRACE—SPEED—THRILLS—ACTION—FUN

THE ROCKIES

By Barbara Heggie

OUT IN A GAY CALIFORNIA PATIO, dressed in thin slacks and drenched in the patent sunshine, the air scented with mock orange and filled with the trillings of delighted birds, I avidly tarred my skis.

Friends from the East thought it more than simple-minded.

"As soon as she shakes the weather back home, she has to go looking for a stray blizzard. Sit on the beach, look at the orange blossoms. Relax!"

As I tarred, I was trying to figure it out myself. A lot has been written about the fascination of skiing; some call it speed, some control, but I think the great thing is the freedom. In this age of preciseness, the ancient adventure of slinging your pack over your shoulder, and starting off with a general air of irresponsibility, has practically disappeared. It used to be the prerogative of any younger son, from princes down.

Look, do you see this map of California? In the north, the Coast Range is backed by the Sierra Nevada, that go up to an elevation of 13,000 feet, tail into the Sierra Madre and finally end, below Los Angeles, in the San Bernardino mountains. Plenty of mountains and, what's more, from Mt. Shasta near the Oregon border to Mt. San Jacinto in the extreme south, there is snow, and you can ski on it.

Here in the Sierra Nevada there is snow from December to March, and on the treeless slopes above Yosemite they were skiing blithely at elevations of 8000 feet and up. At Mt. Lassen, farther north, the season does not end until June!

If you want to ski in California, first of all, are you in San Francisco or Los Angeles? Secondly, what kind of a skier are you? Are you going skiing because it is smart this year, or because you are a crack skier and want to indulge in the descent of a mountain or so? Are you off for the day or a tour?

Within a short distance of San Francisco there are opportunities for every type, comparable to those offered by any European city. If you are a crack skier and want something fancy, go up near the northern border to Mt. Shasta, elevation 5000 feet, which boasts four main ski trails. You can descend the 10-mile trail from Alpine Lodge and then, crossing the Mt. Shasta-Mt. Lassen highway, continue downward to Castle lake, another eight miles.

* * *

Skiers stay at the base of Mt. Shasta in three towns, corners of a triangle, Mt. Shasta City, Mcloud and Dunsmuir. In the center of the triangle is Snowman's Hill, where the Mt. Shasta Snowmen hold weekly competitive events. Southwestward, on Mt. Lassen, last active volcano in the United States, at Lake Helen, with an elevation of 8000 feet, there is excellent cross-country skiing. Near by at Mineral and Child's Meadows, the sports areas, there are graduated ski hills, an excellent ski jump, and competitive slalom and jumping events. You can procure guides in Mineral for a number of good tours. Other centers not far from Mt. Lessen, including Quincy, Portola, and the Grass Valley-Nevada City area, offer good cross-country skiing and practice hills.

If you just want to be one of the mob that turns out of San Francisco over the week end, there are any number of sports areas only a few hours from the Bay District. Staying at Placerville, you may ski at Fresh Pond, Pacific House or Kyburz. Working southward, there is Antelope Springs, Calaveras Big Trees Park, Twin Harte and Long Barn.

* * *

Then for a real tour of excellent skiing country you can drive from San Francisco north and eastward to Truckee, not far from Reno, Nevada. Stop first at Cisco, where the Johansen School of Skiing has its headquarters. Here there are A B C ski hills, slalom and downhill runs, and new ski trails. Ten miles farther along, Soda Springs, with the Denis Jones School of skiing, offers good cross-country skiing. At Truckee there are splendid ski hills, and 15 miles to the south, Tahoe City, on the edge of Lake Tahoe (where the movie companies go when they want to play Indians and the Great Northwest), has the state championship ski hills.

When any sport is spotlighted by fashion there always seem to be certain places that claim it and give it added chic. So there is San Moritz for Switzerland, Kitzbühel for Austria, Woodstock and Peckett's Hill in New England. Out here it is smart to go to Yosmite.

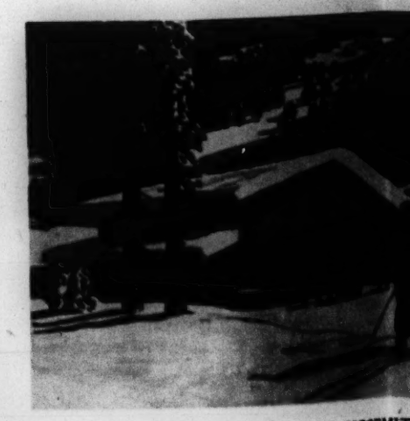
The Yosemite Valley, like a hole scooped deep in the flat rock, is surrounded by sheer stone cliffs going up, up, till the back of your neck aches and the stars seem to rest on the top like beacons. There is a little village on the Valley floor where you may dress up and stay at the expensive Ahwahnee Hotel, or join the violent young enthusiasts that crowd in front of the great fireplace at the Yosemite Lodge.

* * *

The ski slopes are on top of the cliffs at 8000 feet elevation, three quarters of a mile over a highway that is kept open. They have built the Badger Pass Ski Lodge by the fields. It is an elaborate edition of a European lodge; fancy modernistic fireplace, circular couches, waxing room, ski shop with imported odds and ends, food and hot drinks served all day long.

Then when you can tear yourself away from all this splendor, there are graduated ski slopes with a beginners' hill to fall down on, and expert teachers, headed by Hans Schroll, crack Austrian skier, to tell you you

(Continued on page 14)



BADGER PASS SKI LODGE, YOSEMIT

aughing—on Skis

ow the Rocky Mountains, in California, Oregon, and Places to Have Fun in the Snow

THE ALPS

By R. Maillard Stead

THERE ARE TWO MAIN CLASSES of skiers and skaters. Upright and inverted. Into whichever class you may fall—if you do fall—the thrills and the fun are there. Which explains why there is so much merry laughter up above the clouds in Europe just at present, as the winter sports folk swoop and swirl, turn and tumble, on snow and ice a-glitter in the sun. Mid-December brings them to the mountains. From many lands.

Americans, Britishers, Japanese, continentals of all tongues, they are lured to the peaks. Then they radiate from the Hotel Cosmopolitan (which has a thousand other names) over the crystal slopes where the sleigh bells echo and the ordinary world with its sense of human discord and divided interests seems a long, long way away.

When you go off on a winter sports vacation in Europe—whether to Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Sweden or Denmark—the holiday atmosphere gets you long before you arrive on the scene of action. The mass meeting of skis appears to set it going at the railway depot before the last lap of the train journey. They seem restless, those long, polished strips of wood. They fall about and protrude suddenly in all directions, as if impatient to be out and away on the wide white spaces. Soon the people that they are taking with them begin to behave the same way, too, and, by the time you arrive at the mountain station where the hotel transportation waits, the slightest delay has become intolerable and no horse sleigh can bump and scrape along fast enough to please you.

* * *

Now, it is rather a curious reflection that this vast industry of sport-cum-entertainment should owe its inception to people who hardly know what snow is. In other words, the British. About three times in a century they have enough ice to skate on (in accessible places) for more than a day or two; and at less frequent intervals they have enough snow for a hurried spasm of tobogganing.

With such a tantalizing state of climatic affairs to show them what great sport you can have on snow—if you have snow—the British turned their attention to Switzerland. Some of them went there for winter holidays and came back telling wonderful tales of all the fun and games that are possible in the Alps. They began to frequent Davos, particularly, and there, in 1876, they built the first artificial skating rink in Switzerland.

The British-born Davos Toboggan Club possesses the oldest Alpine winter sports trophy—the Symonds Cup—and the most prominent pioneers of skiing in Switzerland were Englishmen. Skiing came to them from the gentle uplands of Scandinavia, and they adapted the sport for use among the Alps. They worked hard to popularize "downhill" racing and evolved the rules of that fascinating form of it, the slalom, in which competitors are called upon to twist and turn their way down a zigzag course marked out by pairs of control flags.

Under British influence, skiers in Switzerland left the valleys, where they were trying to use Scandinavian long-distance methods on an unsuitable terrain, and began to flash downhill, "flat out," with the wind whistling past their cheeks and the blood fairly shouting its way through their veins. That was not the only thing done by these snow-lovers who had no snow. They led the way in figure skating at St. Moritz, Davos and Grindewald at one time, and they (or, rather, the Scotsmen among them) taugh the Swiss the sedate intricacies of curling. Ice hockey, as you might imagine, was developed in Europe largely by Canadians.

* * *

One of the greatest charms about snow and ice sport on the mountains is that there is abundant room for the tyro as well as the champion. On a crowded ring in a city, he or she may become pervaded with a sense of personal untrustworthiness that appreciates with each fresh upset, especially if six or seven other beginners get mixed up with it as well. But in Switzerland, say, with the sky a bright and cloudless blue, the rink a sheet of silver, set amid dark pine trees and snowy peaks, all pressure of opinion seems to be removed.

There are special areas for the serious skaters, who work away at their troubles without danger of being suddenly knocked over by a twentieth-century Mr. Winkle. The ordinary people, who have attained to dancing standard, usually keep somewhere away from the perimeter. And that leaves space for all the rest of us, with instruction readily available and no lack either of encouragement or comrades in inefficiency. How can you help improving and deriving more and more fun from the process when you have abundant room in which to persist with that backward edge?

So it is with skiing. On the nursery slopes you learn the rudiments of the thing. Then ambition and ability advance together until—who knows?—you may develop into one of those super-beings who not only hurtle down precipitous slopes but who can taste also one of the very greatest thrills in sport, the ski jump.

* * *

I stood on the top of the Olympic ski jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen during the winter games there early this year and tried to imagine what it must feel like to go off a prodigious height like that. To swoop down the take-off faster than an express train, collect oneself for the spring as the jumping point is reached, soar through the air like a bird, hit the ground at more than 60 miles an hour with a clap of skis like a pistol shot, and glide safely to a standstill without losing balance. I say I tried to imagine it. And went back to the nursery slopes humble and introspective.

But on the sky-high playgrounds of Europe there is one thing that all of us share with the champions. That is the cheerful, breezy camaraderie of a social life that makes it quite difficult to find time to write a letter home. Something in the sun and the air and the exercise makes every day seem too short; and at night, after dinner, the last thing you want to do is go to bed while the dance band is playing or the fun is fast and furious in the room where they keep the table-tennis table. Fancy-dress balls are a special recurrent feature. And they conquer the most stubborn opposition. Uncle Edgar may insist that he simply will not do any of this foolish "dressing up" business. But he'll be there. Not garbed as Richard Coeur de Lion, perhaps. But with a funny hat or a luminous nose.

The social side of winter sporting, indeed, has developed more than any other. It is quite a fallacy to think that you must pay vast sums of money in a de luxe hotel in order to have a good time. If you can afford to do that, so much the better for you. But, if not, there is no need to worry. In a pension or a small hotel there is also plenty of fun. In winter sports, you pay your money and take your choice. And whatever that choice may be—if you give reasonable thought to it—it can hardly be wrong.

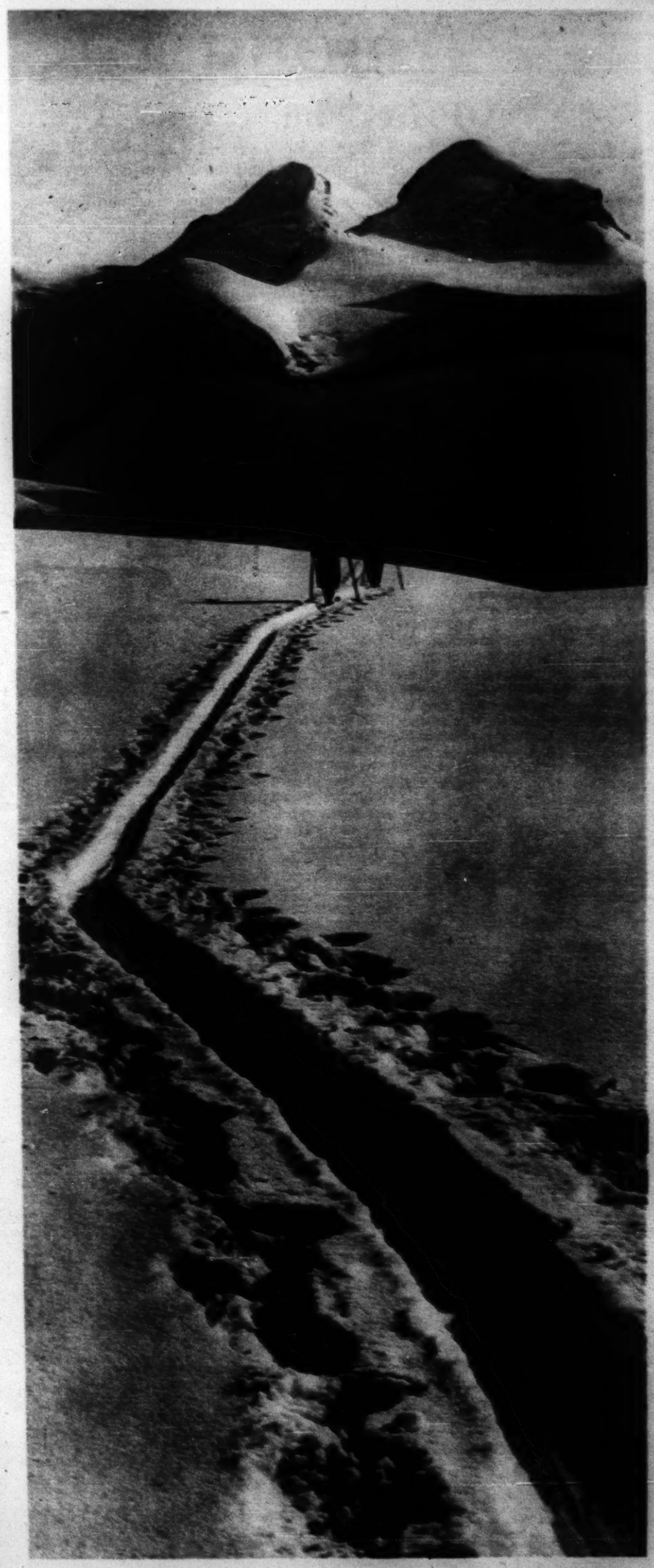


Photo by E. Gygax, Adelboden

A SKI TRAIL OUTLINED ON THE RIFFELBERG, ABOVE ZERMATT, SWITZERLAND

GE, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

Among the New Books

A Prize-Winner Tries Again

Sand Castle, by Janet Beith. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

JANET BEITH, whose "No Second Spring" won a $20,000 prize three years ago, has now given her second novel to a public not yet unmindful of her first. Those who expect a repetition of the special kind of joy they got out of "No Second Spring" are likely to fall a little short of their expectations. Miss Beith has attempted a much larger and more varied canvas in "Sand Castle", and in working on it has not always maintained the clear design and beautiful economy of her first novel.

Miss Beith has undertaken to tell the story of the cotton industry in the great English textile city of Manchester, in the years between 1889 and 1930. To humanize the story she has created a large gallery of characters, foremost among them the mill owner Charles Appleby, his daughter Annis and two Highlanders, David and Alan Stewart, who came down as lads to learn the cotton business under Appleby and mingled their loves, ambitions and frustrations with those of the Appleby family. Associated with these are a score of minor characters—members of Manchester society, mill workers, servants at Stubbleheys, where Applebys had lived since the fourteenth century. Some of these are living beings; some are personified traits, such as the Sidebottom family, the creeping father, the scared mother, the genteel daughter and the would-be rakish son.

* * *

The story gets off well with a chapter describing the arrival of the Stewart brothers, fresh from a Highland manor-house. Proud, awkward, lost in a big city and ashamed to admit it, they struggle with porters, cabmen and an English fog, and finally reach Stubbleheys at 1 in the morning when everybody has gone to bed except the girl Annis. It is a good chapter and gives the reader a lift that carries him along for some distance, until he begins to realize that he is not getting into the hearts of the characters but only viewing them from the outside.

One praiseworthy exception to this is Charles Appleby. The mill owner lives and develops. We are enabled to see the springs of his conduct, sympathize with him, enjoy his delight in his business, his home and his daughter, share his disappointment in the son who disdained the mills, admire his stanchness in the face of short-sighted directors and greedy competitors. He is portrayed with light, sure touches. So, in a less colorful way, is Alan Stewart. The more temperamental brother David never becomes entirely convincing. Annis loved him as she never loved Alan whom she married. We are told that David was charming, and that his ineffectiveness came from the impossibility of breaking a real wild Highlander to the harness of business. But if we are meant to be in sympathy with him, we need to understand him better.

The beginning is good. The latter part, too, comes to life. The middle sections move at a heavier pace. Stubbleheys Hall is portrayed with real feeling, and many passages are of high quality, but the book is uneven.

* * *

The reasons are not hard to guess at. Here is a young writer who has won a stupendous prize for her first novel; won high praise, too, and a little adverse criticism. It is expected that she will continue to write. She seeks a fresh subject, she attempts to profit by the advice that reviewers have given her. These circumstances have, I believe, handicapped her in writing her second novel, which is thoughtful and honest, but lacks conviction. It may be that she would write with more intensity if she were using a Highland setting. Perhaps, like David, she needs the mountains. Much of the effect of "No Second Spring" came from its atmosphere; much, too, from the evocation of a period evidently congenial to Miss Beith's talent. She has an unusual gift for expressing emotional and spiritual heights with exquisite restraint. With "Sand Castle" out of her way she is now free to return to the scene and the method of "No Second Spring."

W. K. R.

Pushkin as Novelist's Hero

Prelude to Parnassus, by James Cleugh. London: Arthur Barker. 10s. 6d.

THE LIVELY career of Alexander Pushkin, greatest of Russia's poets, has attracted a host of biographers in many languages. The publication of fresh documents following the Bolshevik revolution has inspired a whole group of Pushkin specialists in Moscow and Leningrad; and there is in Leningrad a "Pushkin House" devoted primarily to the collection and custody of manuscripts of the period. The centenary in 1937 of Pushkin's passing will no doubt see a flow of new works devoted to his memory. Meanwhile Mr. Cleugh has written what his publisher describes, no doubt correctly, as the first fictionized biography of this "profoundly strange, almost superhuman, character."

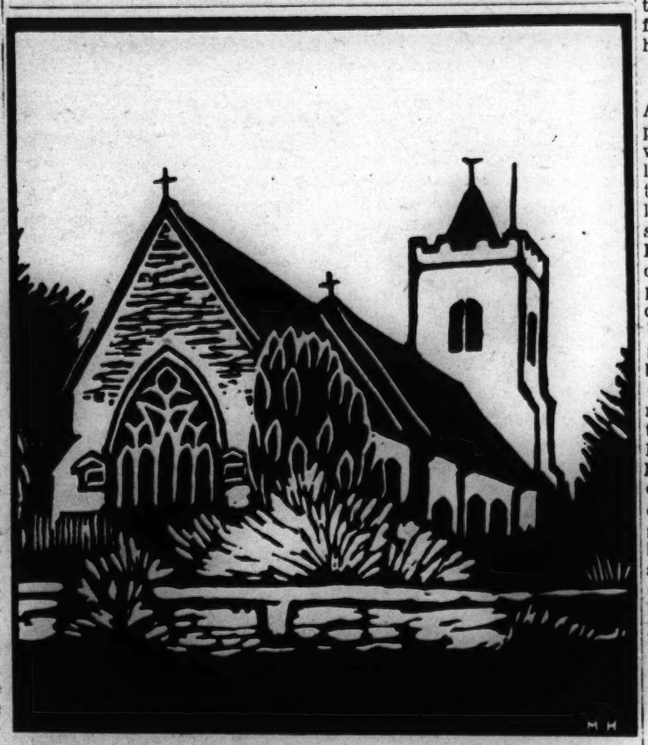
* * *

The only strange quality about Alexander Pushkin was his rich poetic gift. In other respects, he was the witty, self-indulgent, libertine Russian aristocrat of the day, differing from his fellows only perhaps in the possession of an extra dash of recklessness and physical vitality. If one is content to ignore his poetry (as Mr. Cleugh virtually does), Pushkin's life makes a brisk novel of the cinematographic kind, devoid of subtlety, but full of color, movement and excitement. Mr. Cleugh is fortunate in his hero's extensive travels—Petersburg, Moscow, the Pushkin estate near Pskov, the Bessarabian border, international Odessa and the frowning Caucasus provide variegated backgrounds. Moreover, Mr. Cleugh knows his period, and has managed, in accordance with the tradition of the historical novel, to bring nearly every well-known Russian of the day into his story, though the names of one or two of them seem rather woefully misspelt.

* * *

The crowning tragedy of Pushkin's biography is, of course, the duel in which he lost his life at the age of 38. The known circumstances are dramatic enough, and the novelist need not follow the historian into the many mysteries and disputed points which the story still conceals. But Mr. Cleugh does not seem to know that serious evidence exists for supposing that the author of the anonymous letter which provoked the duel was not the Dutch Ambassador Baron von Haeckeren at all, but the jealous and venomous Prince Dolgorukov, whose name does not occur in these pages. But whatever the source of the provocation, the duel was the most futile of endings to the career of a great poet. This book provides a further illustration, if one is needed, of the fact that genius evades analysis in the terms of biography.

E. H. CARR



Jacket Design by M. Hinkin for "This England," by Mary Ellen Chase (Macmillan), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor on Nov. 24

Pioneers of the Middle West

So Free We Seem, by Helen Todd. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.

THE PERIOD of the settling of the Mid West constitutes an exciting chapter in American history which has been tapped again and again by novelists quick to discern the drama that accompanies the lives of pioneers. Most of these writers are intent on vivifying the historical background and to this end supplement their plot and characterization with descriptions of frontier life in all its aspects, whether colorful or drab.

Helen Todd, in "So Free We Seem," institutes a departure from this usual routine. True, the setting is Missouri in the days when a new cabin a few more miles westward became the outermost house; but the setting is, paradoxically, no setting at all. Ann and Blaize Ormandy might be playing out their lives in any community, in any year, for Miss Todd deliberately refrains from enlarging on their background. The entire emphasis is on characterization.

"So Free We Seem" concerns the conflict which arises when a man is afflicted with wanderlust while his wife longs for a home. Ann and Blaize, deeply in love, nevertheless find that their apparently irreconcilable aims keep them from happiness. When they leave Indiana for the wilderness to the west, Ann dreams of the home they will find; Blaize dreams of yet farther horizons. When they arrive in Missouri, the stimulation of building a cabin and founding a farm on the outskirts of civilization keeps Blaize contented for a while, but the early impetus soon wears out. Blaize deserts Ann and their children, leaving them to care for the farm while he roams the country.

Many years later, he returns to find the children grown, the farm in a better condition than ever he could have achieved, his eldest son actively inimical, and his wife the only one glad to see him. The tragic ending which solves his perplexities is swift and unexpected, savoring of expediency on the author's part, and thereby practically nullifying its effectiveness as a conclusion.

Poor narrative technique in general unfortunately weakens the book. The ragged time sequence and misty background, with a lack of invention in the action, are noticeable defects; but counterbalancing these is Miss Todd's sympathetic insight into character. She has taken an old conflict and has shown both sides of it with understanding, thus bringing to her work the welcome attribute of compassion.

M. W. S.

For an Air Dictatorship

Humanity, Air Power and War, by Philip Mumford. London: Jarrolds. 12s. 6d.

A PLEA THAT THE NATIONS OF the world internationalize their air forces and air transport lines is the burden of Capt. Philip Mumford's message.

Captain Mumford, one-time officer in the Royal Air Force, starts from the basis that if the nations do not bring the airplane under control it will destroy civilization. In the belief that destruction is drawing inexorably nearer, Captain Mumford develops a detailed scheme of organization under which there would be an International Air Council and an International Air Force on the lines explained by Squadron-Leader R. E. C. Fulljames in the Royal Air Force Quarterly of July, 1935.

Captain Mumford writes with deep sincerity, and his book should be read by all who are anxious to see order evolve out of the existing chaos in world affairs. Perhaps the book's chief defect is that it fails to give sufficient weight to the fact that while nationalism is rampant the solution Captain Mumford advocates seems impossible and that when it ceases to be rampant the remedy may no longer be urgently necessary.

Nations today are not ready to put themselves—even for their own good—at the mercy of an all-powerful international dictatorship. It is said that in national affairs the establishment of an irresistible civil power generally precedes a proper system of justice. Perhaps the same will happen in international affairs, but at the moment the signs point, and most people's hopes lean, in the other direction.

The Book Window

William Byrd, by Edmund H. Fellowes (Oxford, $5). A biography of England's great composer, expanded from the author's monograph of 1923 in honor of Byrd's tercentenary. A scholarly and authoritative work.

The Countess From Iowa, by Countess Nostitz (Putnam, $3). The former Lilie Bouton of Hamburg, Iowa, tells her wondrous story of how beauty and talent carried her first to a stage success in America, then to life in socially prominent circles of Germany, Russia and France.

From the South Seas to Hitler, by Ivy Carl (Dutton, $3). The forthright autobiography of the daughter of a German special agent, combining a travelogue with an attack on dictatorship.

People, People Everywhere, by R. H. (Bob) Davis (Stokes, $3). Reminiscences of a traveler, reprinted from the New York Sun.

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More on the Origins of the Gospels

Our Translated Gospels, by Charles Cutler Torrey. New York: Harper. $2.25.

THIS VOLUME from the pen of Professor Torrey is in substance a supplement to his "The Four Gospels," published three years ago. It expands and documents many of the conclusions set forth in the previous work. Professor Torrey's major thesis is this: that the Gospels were originally written in the Aramaic tongue but were translated at an early date into Koinē Greek and through translation from that language into English and many other tongues have been perpetuated to our own day. The evidence of this conclusion he finds within the Gospels themselves, for he is convinced that many words and phrases found in the Greek texts do not accurately represent the meaning conveyed in the originals. It was this conviction that led him to reconstruct the Gospels in Aramaic and from that background translate them into English. He is convinced that through this method he arrives more nearly at the original meaning of the most precious messages ever written.

* * *

Now, in "Our Translated Gospels," the author substantiates his earlier claims by presenting what he believes to be the correct translation of many passages which as commonly presented convey an erroneous meaning. So sure is he of his ground that he challenges refutation when internal evidences are considered. Many mistranslations he believes result from the supplying of the necessary vowels to the Aramaic, which was a consonantal language. And as the originals were written in uncials there was no division into words or sentences. This situation he contends offered many possibilities of error in translation.

Professor Torrey takes radical exception to the statement by Foakes Jackson and Kirsopp Lake in their "The Beginnings of Christianity" that there was "no orderly Messianic doctrine possessing the faintest shadow of authority." The author is firmly convinced that the foretelling of the coming of a Messiah so long held by the Jewish people had its fulfillment in the man of Nazareth. And he analyzes the familiar passages from the prophets in proof of his contention, giving especial attention to Second Isaiah.

* * *

In a long introduction appears an account of the genesis of the Four Gospels, the occasion of their writing and the time of their appearance. Professor Torrey places them at a much earlier date than do most scholars. To Mark's Gospel he assigns approximately the date of 40 A. D., and to the other Gospels correspondingly early dates. Examples of his rendition of familiar passages are these: "In my Father's house are many dwellings; if not, I would have told you that I go to prepare a place for you"—a modern translation from the Greek. Professor Torrey renders it thus: "In my Father's house are many dwellings; it is necessary, I tell you, that I go to prepare a place for you." And he cites reasons for the change. Another of many adjustments is that of the passage, Mark 4:8, which he renders: "Other (portions of seed) fell on good ground, and yielded fruit in constant increase, and bore thirtyfold."

There is much disagreement among scholars regarding Professor Torrey's contention as to the Aramaic background of the Gospels. As laymen must depend upon the judgment of scholars, lack of unity in these problems renders difficult a satisfactory conclusion. Professor Torrey's standing as a student of the Greek and Aramaic languages is unquestioned. In this new volume there is much that will require conclusive refutation if his contention is to be disregarded.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

SELMA LAGERLÖF

Selma Lagerlöf at Fourteen

The Diary of Selma Lagerlöf. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IF Selma Lagerlöf had never done anything except to recreate for the people of her own race and others the atmosphere and the daily living of her childhood days she would still be endeared to the reading world. First there was "Marbacka," then "Memories of My Childhood" and now "The Diary of Selma Lagerlöf" — to say nothing of all the warm-hued threads spun out of tales told to her when she was a child, and woven into the fabric of her fiction. But those three books are strictly autobiographical.

"The Diary of Selma Lagerlöf" is a record of the six months she spent when she was 14 with her uncle and aunt in Stockholm. Whether all the entries in the printed volume are exactly as they were set down by the 14-year-old girl, we do not know, and it does not matter. Miss Lagerlöf, perhaps simply reproducing her girlish journal, perhaps re-arranging, supplementing and composing, has given a clear and satisfying account of what life in the city meant to a fresh, ardent young creature from the country, who already cherished in her heart the determination to see clearly in order sometime to write.

It is quite evident that the young Selma who went to Stockholm that winter was practicing story-writing, for she began at once to make up tales about the people she saw, especially about a young college student who her brother Daniel introduced to her on their journey to the city. The student was friendly to and interested in the intelligent young girl, and she, on her part, wove fairy tales about him, through all those winter months. Not for herself, of course, for was she not going to be a writer, and a spinster, like many women who wrote? But delicately and shrewdly Miss Lagerlöf shows the first springing of romance.

Much of her life that winter was spent in the realm of the imagination. To her that was the real world. Yet the reader of the Diary learns much about her practical existence in the kind and comfortable household of Auditor Aufzelius at Klara Strandgata, 7. We see something of the social life of Stockholm in those days, and a few of the sights, and finally we go with Selma to attend the spring festival at Uppsala University, where brother David is studying. Lovable yet sometimes difficult, Selma is the prototype of girlhood the world over, and at the same time wholly herself, inquiring of mind, determined to see and know, a little temperamental, and heavy-laden with an enormous conscience. W. K. R.

Shandy to Pure Turner

Henry Airbubble, by W. J. Turner. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

READERS who liked the first volume of Mr. Turner's fantastical autobiography will like this second volume even more, which is equivalent, I think, to saying that those who disliked the first volume have a fair prospect of doing better with the second. Airiness—occasionally lapsing into long-windedness—is still the manner, as befits one who has called his first volume "Blow for Balloons" and his second "Henry Airbubble in Search of a Circumference to His Breath." The inconsistency of the wind finds a response in Henry Airbubble's perpetually happy and very often wise temperament. As he writes:

> I could not love the one so much
> Loved I the other less.

—a metaphysical conundrum after his own heart.

Henry Airbubble, an odd mixture of the genteel and the dashing, came to live in London before the war at the home of a female acrobat and her ageing mother. The young man conceived one of those heartrending and hopeless passions for the muscular young woman and this disaster is in Mr. Turner's best and most spirited vein. Soon the hero was redeemed and went to work in Germany and the rest of the book takes place in the Grimm's fairy tale atmosphere of the prewar German duchies and kingdoms, ending with a brief Italian episode in Padua.

* * *

His adventures are not to be described by the reviewer's pen which, with this book, can merely suggest and hint to the reader the nature of Henry Airbubble's experiences and opinions. They are part of a fantasy and fooling which belong to the tradition of Tristram Shandy, with bits of Teufelsdröckh and pure Turner thrown in; and teasing flashes of an inner meaning to the fantasy may be discerned like fish suddenly flickering like sunken flame in a deep pool.

Henry Airbubble discovers, for example, the international existence of Black universities underneath the well-known university sites. On the surface the preoccupation is with conscious knowledge; the matter of the Black university is with unconscious knowledge. This sounds pretty deep but Mr. Turner's poetic intuition never systematizes the intuitive. The strange figure of Luzheim, who appears at various intervals in Henry Airbubble's life with odd dream comments from this unconscious world, is the Black university's only emissary.

* * *

There is some argument about music in the book and Henry dreams of many ideal things. He listens on the Rhine to the voices of the Lorelei, he pursues the whim and beauty of the moment. He turns aside to have a whack at writers of handbooks and encyclopaedias, he begs to function freely in the natural ignorance of man. He denounces New York as the home of the happy, empty man whom Nietzsche foretold, and he spreads the attack to America generally. He does not like England much better. But all this is not satirical savaging nor is it the pugilistic heartiness of such reactionaries of the early twentieth century as Belloc or Chesterton. There is the cold, debonair grace of the poet in every stroke of Mr. Turner's. Ecstasy is always his subject first, whatever it may seem to be. Ecstasy and then sense—between these two points he follows an erratic and devious course.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Useful European Links

Aspects of Modernism, by Janko Lavrin. London: Stanley Nott. 6s.

FOR SOME YEARS, Mr. Lavrin has been lecturing at an English university, and his special endeavor has been to show the European movement of literature; a rather pioneer work among a people not usually aware of what is happening outside its own shores. Any knowledge which enlarges one's field of reference, however, is to be commended, and Mr. Lavrin is, no doubt, much appreciated in England.

His new book consists of essays on Oscar Wilde, Alexander Blok; Rozanov, that anarchical Russian philosopher; Rilke, the German poet; D'Annunzio, the poet-pilot-publicist; Ivan Cankar, the classic author of the Slovenes, a nationality limited to a million; Sergei Essenin, probably the last Russian poet who will be the voice of the old-style peasant; Otto Weininger, the boy misogynist; D. H. Lawrence; Rimbaud; Anatole France, and Pirandello.

This list of subjects is enumerated because it shows the tendency of his interests and his efforts to explain the intricate cross-currents of thought and effort which comprise the ocean of modern European literature.

The most characteristic quality about Mr. Lavrin's criticism is its tendency to categorize the phenomena which make up a writer's personality. In his full-length study of Gogol, published some ten years ago, he endeavored to explain this complicated character by psycho-analytical methods. Such method makes for neatness of pattern, but it tends to lop off the legs and arms and finally the head of the subject under vivisection, so that the pattern may not be spoiled.

In these later essays, Mr. Lavrin is not so categorical. He has learned that labels are not so important, that indeed they are frequently misleading. His analysis is therefore much more flexible and true to life.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Hobby Photography

New Ways in Photography, by Jacob Deschin. New York: Whittlesey House. $2.75.

FAST-SPREADING use of miniature cameras has resulted in a revived popular interest in photography that is mounting to the proportions of a minor renaissance. Use of the hand camera has taken on the seriousness of laboratory work. Apparatus often runs into hundreds of dollars for equipment and accessories.

It is not for the owners of expensive equipment only that Mr. Deschin has prepared this manual of photography as a hobby. He has worked out in a score of chapters detailed instruction and practical guides to picture making. He discusses not only processes but codes of behavior for the lens manipulator, giving many a hint along the way for professionals as well as amateurs. After going into the scope of cameras widely varying in costs, he discusses such subjects as processing, manipulations under unfavorable conditions, night exposures, indoor shots, style, bookplates, exposures by remote control, photo murals, three-color processes. Care went into every sentence of the text, which is supplemented by illustrations and diagrams.

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Elephants Never Forget

By Crypticus

CONSIDER THE CASE of Darius X. Smith, renewing his motorcar license, and just a trifle puzzled.

"And when, Mr. Smith, did you purchase the car?"

"Let me see . . . that was the year we went to Florida, which was the summer before we bought our house. We lived there for four years, and we've been in the new apartment 10 months . . . so it must have been 1930."

He may not have known it, but the good Darius was utilizing mnemotechnics.

It's the trick of remembering something you do remember in order to remember something you don't remember.

And it's a very old custom. Even the Aztecs, drawing pictures on the rocks, were creating neither words nor a language, but mnemonics—devices to aid in remembering.

They have, of course, their modern drawbacks, as quoth the lad: "In fourteen hundred and ninety-three, Columbus sailed the deep blue sea." (It's "1492," rhyming with "ocean blue," for those of us who *really* don't recall.) Yet it is a serviceable couplet just the same.

Sir James Jeans uses a mnemonic to reconstruct the value of Pi to the seventeenth decimal. There are variants of his little phrase, but each word contains a number of letters equivalent to the succeeding figures. Thus, "How I wish I could expatiate at length after the class finishes outlining quantum mechanics for us all" is equivalent to 3.14159265358979323.

A standard "memory tickler" for the colors of the spectrum makes use of a device applicable to many things. It is to form a partial acrostic out of the first letters of a group of words. Thus the colors of the spectrum read:

Violet
Indigo
Blue
Green
Yellow
Orange
Red

"Vibgyor" is the resultant word. As far as is revealed by the Encyclopedia Britannica, six dictionaries and Whitaker's almanac, the word itself doesn't exist and means nothing. But hundreds of people pronounce it as the quick key to the march of the colors in the rainbow.

Thus many feats of memory,

like as not, are achieved through association of ideas. The former King Edward VIII has seven names. But most any Englishman will rattle them off quite as naturally as you would expect him to say "William the Conqueror—1066."

It sounds like quite an accomplishment to pluck

Edward Albert Christian George
Andrew Patrick David

out of thin air. But it's simpler when you discover that he's probably reciting them to the mental tune of a famous Christmas carol. Their rhythm fits perfectly with:

Good King Wencelas looked out
On the feast of Stephen. . . .

Manual mnemonics were invented long before the present "handee" or "knock, knock" craze. One of the best of them is the electrical engineer's "rule of thumb." He arranges the thumb, index and middle fingers so that each is at right angles to the other. It's quite a simple and natural position of the fingers. Then, if the thumb indicates the direction of movement of a wire, and the index finger shows the direction of the magnetic field, the middle finger will indicate the direction of current that will be induced in the wire.

There was a chap who was splendid at recalling names, until he met John Karusturnen.

"Karus-turnen," he mused. "I'll just think of my car, turning!"

It all went very nicely until he met the man three years later. Enthusiastically, he rushed up to him:

"Oh, yes, I remember you perfectly, Mr. . . . Mr. . . . Carburetor!"

An Indian Chief Visits a King

NOT ONLY did Robert Whirling Thunder, a full-blooded Winnebago chief, look at a king, but he and Mrs. Whirling Thunder were accorded a gracious 10-minute interview with Christian X of Denmark during a recent exhibition tour of that country, when Whirling Thunder was demonstrating Indian ceremonials.

The Chief likes a good joke and he was much impressed not only by the height of King Christian, who is nearly 7 feet tall, and by his geniality, but also by his keen sense of humor. Hardly had Mr. and Mrs. Whirling Thunder entered the room at Christiansborg Castle, where they were received, than the King drolly remarked he was glad they came in civilian dress, as "there would have been too much thunder and lightning otherwise," referring to the Chief's clan name, Whirling Thunder, or Approaching Storm, his christening name being Kono-ga, or First Born, to denote his family rank.

* * *

The King showed that he was familiar with their travels in Denmark and asked for their reaction to places and people. He was quite interested to see how his country would appeal to an American Indian chief, and was pleased when Whirling Thunder spoke in glowing terms of the beautiful roadside flowers, the

CHIEF ROBERT WHIRLING THUNDER AND MRS. THUNDER
Photographed in Native Costume in Denmark

recreational activities of the people, the marvelous flint which he found and picked up in spare time for future arrowheads, the courtesy and consideration for others everywhere evidenced and the kindness of the Danes in giving him some Viking flint relics when they saw his interest in that mineral.

Among the towns and cities remarkable for one thing or another to these two travelers were Aalborg, where Whirling Thunder had been made "mayor" of that city for a day and given its golden key; lovely Sonderborg with its famous old castle; Hadsten, which they'll never forget because the people there thought they still lived in tents and had not provided rooms for them, and, finally, Odder, where the castle grounds made a splendid setting for the Chief's last program.

* * *

At the end of the interview the Chief gave the King an eagle feather, telling him that only an Indian of high rank wore one, whereupon the King laughingly said, "Now when I put it on my uniform, they will all know I am a big man." King Christian presented the two young visitors with his autographed photograph.

Today the two are back home in Chicago, where Whirling Thunder, as a bona fide employee in the Chicago parks, teaches Indian lore, crafts, dancing, games and archery. His programs are planned to instruct as well as to entertain. For the Chief says that archery trains the vision and improves the posture; handicraft coordinates the mind and hands, besides developing creativeness and patience, while dancing makes for bodily grace and muscular control, the Indians having learned dancing by watching the lithe forest creatures.

TA-DE-WIN

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors

WITH THE Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 about to lapse, without prospect of renewal, and with the nations of the world engaged in a head-over-heels arms race, the leading articles this week are both timely and authoritative.

The question of nationalizing armament making, with a view to taking the profit out of war for munitions manufacturers, has been under general consideration for some time. The Magazine Section here aligns the two views, as expressed by men well qualified to speak.

LORD STRABOLGI is a recognized authority upon world affairs, particularly in connection with the British Navy, in which he has had a distinguished career.

CAPT. VICTOR A. CAZALET is a rising Conservative party member of Parliament, who has traveled in all parts of the world, and has had a wide experience of international affairs both in war and in peace.

As to the naval treaty, and what is likely to follow when it expires, JOSEPH C. HARSCH, of the Monitor's Washington news bureau, is in a position to speak because he comes of a family with a naval tradition, and because he has followed the course of naval affairs, both in Washington and in London, where he went as a correspondent to report the most recent international conference for the discussion of naval limitation.

WALTER REGAS is the pen-name of an editor who is an authority on the arts and crafts. He has lectured both in America and in Europe, and has visited some of the oldest potteries in the eastern hemisphere to gather information and photographs.

Danzig presents a key point in European affairs at this time. MICHAEL B. WINCH, who describes the present situation, is a writer resident in Warsaw, formerly attached to the British Embassy there.

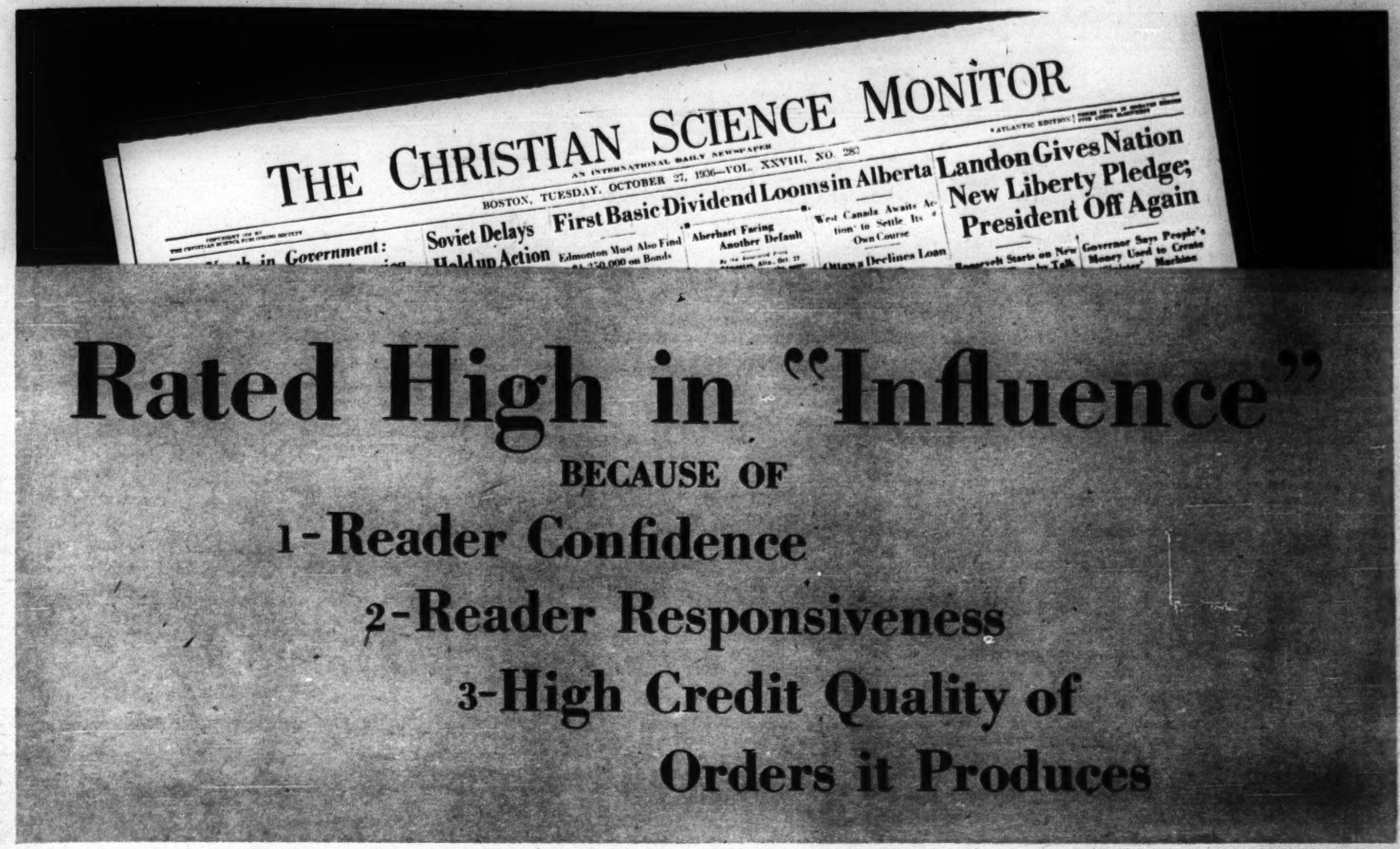
BARBARA HEGGIE, who writes of skiing in California, now is on her way back to those slippery slopes to renew acquaintance with their charms. R. MAILLARD STEAD, who matches the Alps against the Rockies for fun in the snow, is European sports correspondent of the Monitor.

BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER, of New York; and RAYMOND CARDWELL, of Hollywood, are known to readers of the Magazine Section from previous articles.

Women's Progress

Women of the Netherlands are collecting a library to illustrate progress of the "Women's Movement." Books, pamphlets, periodicals and pictures are to make up the Internationaal Archief voor de Vrouvenbeweging, or, the International Archives for the Women's Movement, which is to be housed in the building of the International Institute for Social History here.

It is expected that the center will be opened at the end of November. Requests are being circulated and already contributions are coming in from various parts of the world and are being dealt with by the methods of modern librarianship, which will make them accessible to the public. Records of the work of American women by Ida Harper, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams and others have come to hand.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. . Farewell to Naval Limitations

(Continued from Page 3)

Washington treaty. The London treaty of 1930 was scheduled to end on Dec. 31, but contemplated a new treaty carrying on its basic features. Japan, increasingly dissatisfied with its inferior ratio, served notice two years ago that it was denouncing the Washington treaty as of the end of this year. Last winter it withdrew from the London naval conference, thereby withdrawing entirely from the group of naval treaty powers.

Thus it was Japan by formal denunciation, and Germany and Italy by construction of modern navies, which have wrecked the naval limitation experiment and projected the world into a new naval race exceeding in scope and intensity that which preceded the World War. France, Britain and the United States, the three great democracies and the "satisfied" powers, have in more or less degree followed the lead of the others, but are not directly responsible for the initiative.

In fairness to Japan, it must be added that, while it formally denounced the treaties, it has observed them faithfully during their lifetime and did not take the lead in the recent rush to invoke the escalator clause to obtain exemptions from their scrapping requirements.

This incidental race to gain naval strength by refraining from scrapping as well as by new construction was actually inaugurated by Britain as defense against excessive small ship construction on the European continent. The first move was to announce the intention of reserving 40,000 tons of destroyers. On the insistence of the United States the escalator clause was formally invoked to accomplish this. At the same time Britain announced it would save four surplus heavy cruisers by substituting six-inch for eight-inch guns on three of them, thereby converting them into "B" class cruisers, and a fourth by conversion into a training ship.

Subsequently Britain has decided also to save the surplus light cruiser tonnage of five Caledon class ships through an additional invocation of the escalator clause. Britain's action incidentally opened the way for Japan to save three cruisers, 21,000 tons of destroyers and 16,000 tons of submarines. The United States is reserving equal amounts of destroyers and submarines, but has no surplus cruisers to match those being saved by Britain and Japan.

Despite this general debacle of the old naval treaties it would be a mistake to ignore the very real benefits which have been enjoyed under them. From the general point of view some money has been saved to the taxpayers, although much of the saving during the calm years is now being spent in the catching up process. Naval construction has been standardized according to types and the areas of competition have been narrowed at least temporarily. It is significant that no nation has yet planned a battleship larger than 35,000 tons, although the United States is the only power which has yet ratified the new treaty retaining this limit on capital ship size.

This is particularly important when it is recalled that when the Washington treaty called a halt to capital ship construction Britain was already planning four "super-Hoods" of 48,000 tons each, while the United States had actually under construction 12 capital ships averaging 43,000 tons each. World War battleships were of about 29,000 tons or less. In the four years following its conclusion the size had jumped to 43,000 and was about to go up again to 48,000. Due to the treaties, 35,000 is still the top limit and may remain so for some years to come.

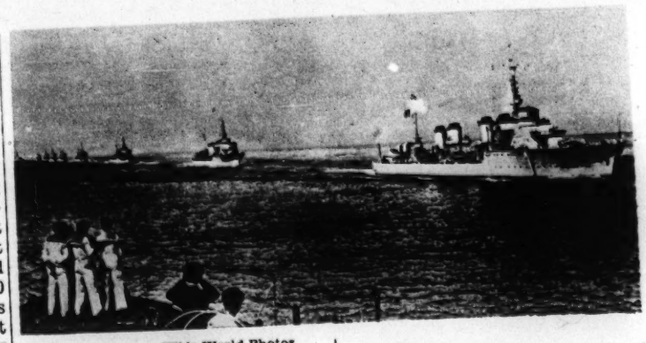
Also, during this period the aggravation to international relations which arms construction always produces has been lessened.

Of more selfish value to the United States and Britain has been the greatly improved relations between these countries which have evolved incidentally out of the naval situation. Up until the Washington treaty, Britain was the ally of Japan and sentiment in Britain was hostile to America's demand for naval equality—a thing which Britain had never conceded to any other naval power since the dawn of the British Empire.

The Japanese alliance was renounced by Britain at the 1922 conference in payment for American scrapping of its huge postwar battleship building program.

Naval parity was conceded to the United States when American superiority threatened in 1922, and was reaffirmed last winter in an exchange of letters between Norman Davis, chairman of the American naval delegation, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, when higher authority overrode the strenuous objections of both British Admiralty and foreign office. Perpetuation of American right to naval parity was thus recognized, formally and without qualification. As a result, the elimination of naval competition between the two English-speaking nations, based on the 1922 recognition of parity, has been rewritten for an unlimited period.

These gains are real. The old treaties are gone. But they have had their value. Elimination of naval rivalry between the United States and Britain is alone sufficient to justify the efforts involved in them, regardless of the other gains. A naval race between these nations was actually under way in 1922. It was stopped then, and there is now every reason to believe that it will never be resumed.



Wide World Photos

FRANCE AND JAPAN

(Above) Part of the French Atlantic Fleet Holds Drill Near Brest. (Right) The Murasame Slides Down the Ways at the Fujinagata Dockyard at Osaka.

And the new treaty which replaces the old has humble merits. If the adherence of other nations can be secured it will continue to channel naval construction in established types, preventing competition in new categories. Through its advance notification and exchange of information features it will also tend to eliminate uncertainty and suspicion among adherents. And most intangible, but perhaps most important, it will keep in existence the skeleton machinery of naval agreements which can be expanded into more useful forms at some future time when world conditions are more auspicious.

Out of the experiment a lesson has been learned which may aid in future efforts toward preserving peace. It is that limitation or reduction of armaments is a product of peace which may aid in its perpetuation, but cannot do the whole job. Naval limitation was successful during the immediate postwar period when the world was weary of war. And the naval treaties have undoubtedly retarded the resumption of naval competition. But the passing of war-weariness and the development of dissatisfaction among the "have not" nations immediately put a severe strain on them. Had there been no dissatisfaction among the nations there would have been no occasion to scrap the treaties. Their failure lies not within themselves, but in a stifling of the will to peace.

. . Skiing in the Rockies

(Continued from Page 8)

are getting on. There is a whiz of a downhill run, a slalom run, and an up ski lift to take you to the top of Granite Dome, starting point for seven runs, ranging from the easy Badger Pass run to the dizzy Inspiration Point run, 10 miles into the Valley.

Out there the surface of skiing possibilities has only been scratched. You can get a guide in the Valley who will take you 8000 feet up on the shoulder of Mt. Watkins, to Snow Creek Lodge, where extensive ski slopes will provide you with new runs for a week or longer. A wonderful ski tour is from Snow Creek to Teneya lake, eight miles away, and from there nine miles to Tuolome Meadows Lodge in the heart of the Sierra, where you can spend two weeks without making the same runs twice.

That is the Yosemite for you. There is nothing like this around Los Angeles, although at Big Pines, some 90 miles away, the CCC has just cleared five miles of new ski trails down from Table mountain. One up for the Government.

So much for California skiing. Taken all in all, it's pretty exciting. And drifting down from the mountain states of Oregon and Washington, come thrilling reports of skiing there in the Cascade range. There is glacier skiing on Mt. Rainier.

In Idaho, of all unsuspected states, a very promising attempt is being made to claim the spotlight for America's most fashionable skiing resort. Here, in the heart of Sawtooth mountains, at Ketchum, in Sun Valley, Count Felix Schaffgotsch, acting as scout for the Union Pacific railroad, found what he considered skiing conditions superior to any other spot in America. W. Averill Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific board, is sponsoring the new sports center. The road constructed Sun Valley Lodge, put Hans Hauser, champion Austrian skiier, at the head of its ski school and printed a long list of convincing arguments to back up its choice of location.

The Lodge, which was scheduled to open Dec. 21, is at an altitude of 6000 feet, and surrounded by treeless slopes and the snow, which comes early and stays late. It is said to be snow of excellent "powder" variety. The valley is sheltered, and the sun is so hot that it is possible to ski in summer attire in midwinter.

There are practice slopes on Dollar mountain to the south of the luxurious Lodge, with a novel chair-lift to the summit, so that skiers may ride up and slide down. On near-by Proster mountain there is another ski lift to one of its peaks, 1500 feet above the Lodge, with two-mile runs back to the valley. By climbing 1000 feet higher, runs of three miles may be obtained.

This resort has frankly set itself up to be both fashionable and expensive. The Lodge boasts suites with sun balconies, amusement rooms with lounges, ice-tan igloos, cutter rides, dog-sleigh racing, a skating rink and, as a novel feature, an open-air swimming pool of warm water.

And so, in the sunshine, in the patio, by the Pacific, I turn on my friends. "You are just as dull," I say sweetly, "as the Californian who sits on Plymouth Rock, gazes out to sea, and thinks he has seen New England. Turn your eyes to the hills, and there, any skier will tell you, you certainly have something."

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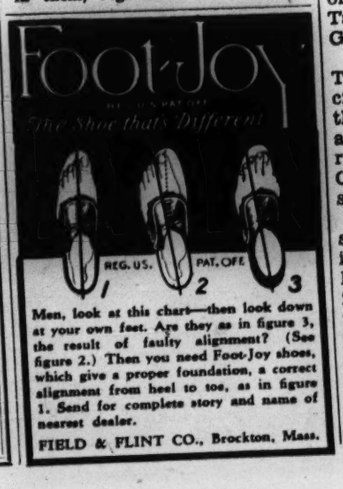

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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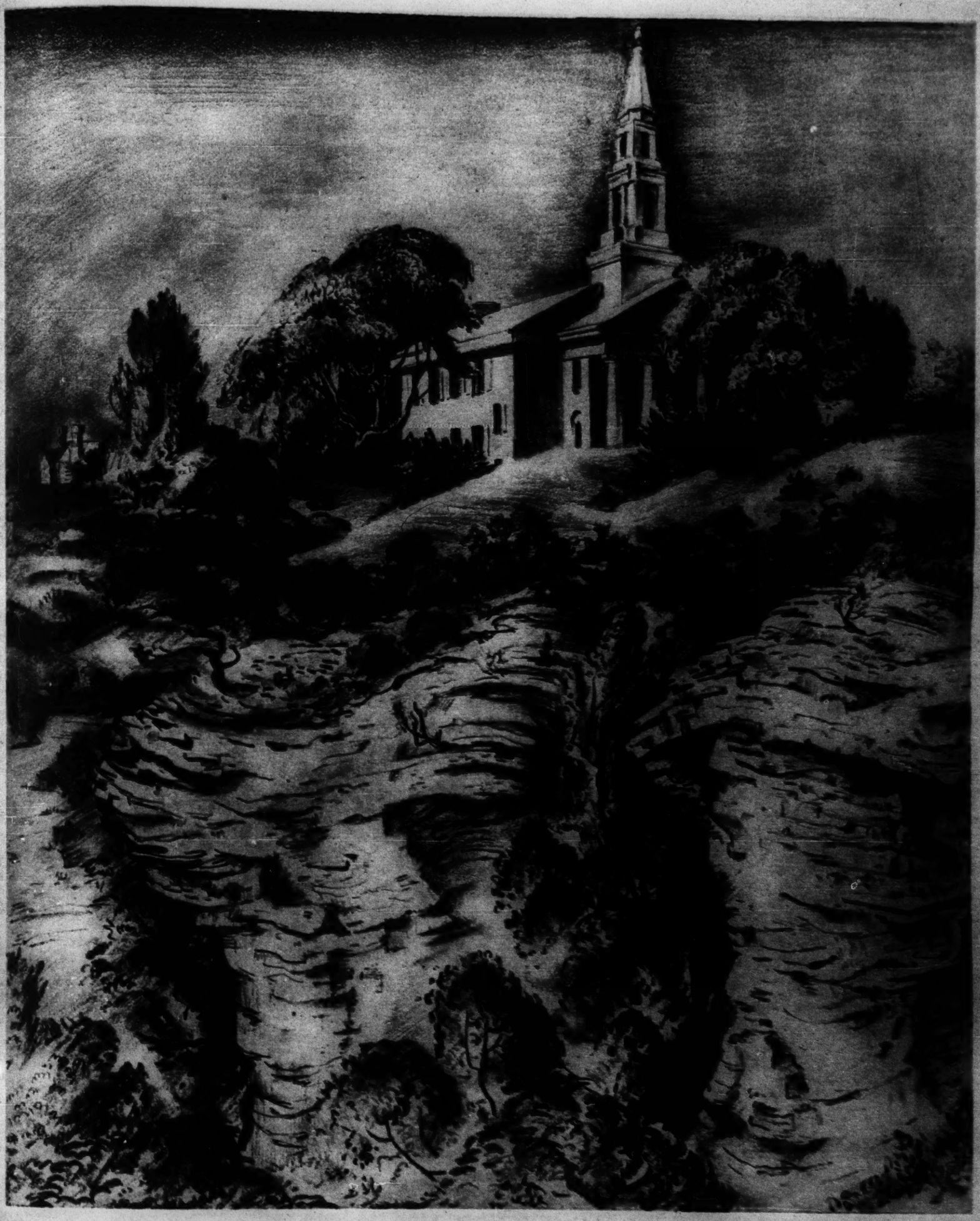

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